

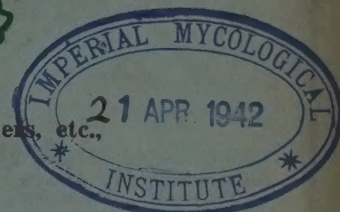
# THE FRUIT WORLD

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Vol. XLIII.

No. 1

JANUARY 5th, 1942

Price 6d.

## Special Articles This Month

Control of Codlin Moth, Banana  
Leaf Spot, Red Scale  
Apple and Pear Acquisition  
Tasmanian News and Notes  
Conference N.S.W. Apple & Pear  
Growers  
Cool Storage Notes

South Australian News & Notes  
Crop Reports  
The Goulburn Valley Notes  
Canned and Dried Fruit Notes  
Onion Growing  
Seasonable Orchard Work

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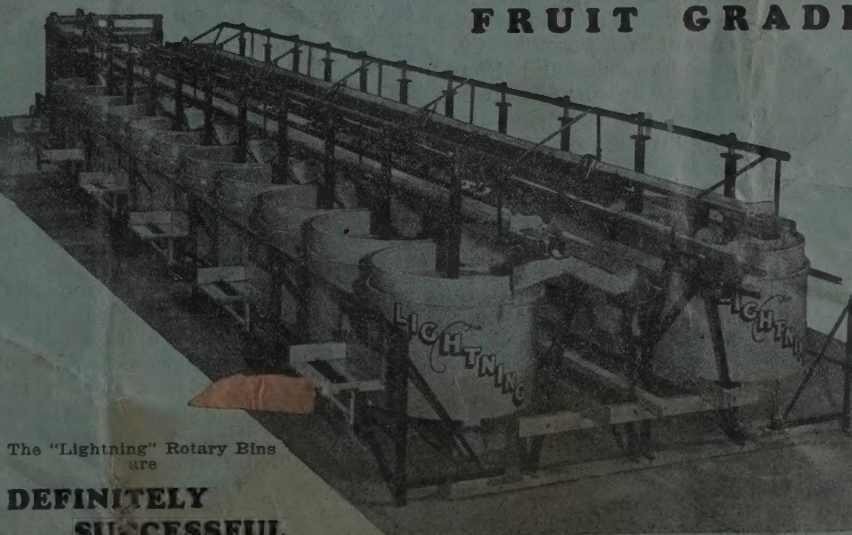
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PATENTED PEAR ROLLER prevents stems being chopped off

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Extract from "BETTER FRUIT," by Dr. R. L. Webster, Entomologist, State College of Washington, Pullman: **CODLING MOTH COVER SPRAYS**—Ever since the imposition of an arsenic tolerance in 1926, and even before that time, investigators have been testing other materials which may be used in place of lead arsenate. Following all these intensive and extensive investigations lead arsenate appears to have certain inherent qualities which place this material foremost as an insecticide for codling moth control.

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LaTrobe.

## YOUNG FARMERS

### Club Activities

The Nilma North members are making preparations for their next Field Day. Pasture studies and the dairy project will be instituted as the principal studies in the coming year.

Rokeby club reports keen activity. A large area is under cultivation and experimental studies associated with the culture of vegetables are in operation. Onion seed is being grown for Britain.

Since its inception last May, the club at **McMillans' school**, near Cohuna, has shown keenness and progress under the direction of its teacher (Mr. H. J. Herricks). This was apparent from the Field Day held recently, which was opened by Cr. Major, and attended by a large gathering. Many interesting lecturettes were given; the important subject of pastures (which is the club's major project) being very well handled.

### STATE CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS.

Junior Farmers' State championships on poultry raising and vegetable growing projects have been completed.

Results are:—

Poultry Raising: Margaret West, Yanco, 1; Bryan Bowyer, Urangeline, 2; Irene Chapman, Tenterfield, 3.

Vegetable Growing: Phyllis Dickson, Tenterfield, 1; Don Barham, Berry, 2; S. McWilliam, Hanwood, 3.

Mr. E. Hadlington, poultry expert of the Department of Agriculture, said of Miss West's entry: "A good outline of operations was given, showing a sound knowledge of the work. Particulars of stocktaking and valuations given at different times of the year show the result of the season's work. Trap nesting and flock laying results are shown, and particulars of hatching and rearing are given in the outline of operations, but are not

tabulated in concise form. Photographs of pens and birds give a good idea of the farm. On the whole, records of the project are excellent, but would be improved by inclusion of details of hatching."

Mr. W. Whan, a vegetable expert of the Department, said: "Phyllis Dickson has a very thorough knowledge of this work and the manner in which she has compiled very thoroughly, clear, and detailed records indicates her thoroughness and interest in her work. Her records are neat and cover all phases of cultural operations."

### McDONALD SHIELD.

#### Won by Mooroopna North.

The shield donated by Mr. J. G. B. McDonald, M.L.A., to the most proficient Young Farmers' Club in the Goulburn Valley electorate has again been won by Mooroopna North, with its sheep project. The Club scored 95 marks out of a possible 100.

The Grahamvale and Shepparton East Clubs, which were assessed on fruit-growing projects, obtained 92 and 90 marks respectively. Their work was stated to be of a very high standard.

The adjudicators were Messrs. J. J. Keddie and J. Courtney, Supervisors attached to the Victorian Young Farmers' Movement.

### AMONG THE FLOWERS.

Sow seeds of sweet peas, pansies, wallflowers, iceland poppies, primula malacoides and cinerarias for Winter and early Spring bloom.

Where ample water is available, continue to plant seedlings of zinnia, aster, petunia, phlox, and cosmos. Hoe the ground and mulch with manure to add plant food and conserve moisture.

Plant corms of gladioli and green plants of dahlias for Autumn bloom.

## Apples and Pears in N.Z.

### DEADLOCK BETWEEN GROWERS AND GOVERNMENT.

As reported previously, the N.Z. Government agreed to acquire the 1942 Apple and Pear crop of N.Z., but the terms of the purchase were not then stated.

According to the "N.Z. Orchardist" of December, 1941, the representatives of the fruit industry, headed by the N.Z. Fruitgrowers' Federation, have reached a deadlock with the Government regarding terms and conditions.

The over-all price last year averaged 5/4½ per case. This year the Government proposes the over-all price at 5/3 on condition that the Federation agrees to a rise of 5 per cent. in orchard workers' wages. As the latter was an entirely new principle and as there was already machinery in existence for fixing orchard workers' wages, the Government's offer was declined.

Within the over-all average of 5/3 the Government proposed that provision be made for four groups of Apples and two groups of Pears, a premium to be paid on preferred sizes in each of the first three groups of Apples, a bonus to be paid on early Apples and Pears; for orchard storage, growers to be compensated at the rate of 2d. per case per week; growers using their own cool stores to receive a premium of 2d. per week, with a maximum of 2/6, the grower being given the assurance that the Internal Marketing Division would not demand delivery prior to August 15; packing premiums and deductions to continue on the same basis as during the past two seasons; a system of closing dates to facilitate orderly receipt of fruit; inspection fee to remain as at present, namely 1½d. per bushel on fruit delivered to the Internal Marketing Division and 1d. per bushel on all fruit sold privately; a rise of 5 per cent. for orchard workers.

After full consideration, a letter was sent by Mr. T. C. Brash, President of the N.Z. Fruit-

growers' Federation, declining to negotiate on the foregoing terms.

.. ..

### Loss on the Season's Operations.

The 1940 season's operations showed a small profit to the Government. On the 1941 crop the Government sustained a loss of over £420,000, representing over 3/- for every case handled by the Internal Marketing Division. It was pointed out that growers did not unduly benefit from this loss. The average pay-out to the grower last season was 5/4½ per case, but packing charges amounted to approximately 2/9 a case, and this left 2/7½ to cover production costs. The greater part of the loss was absorbed in giving cheap fruit to the public and in administrative costs.

### "BOARD" CONTROL.

The Editor,  
"The Fruit World."  
Sir,

I have noticed Victorian correspondence re "Board Control" and the efforts of a so-called Primary Producers' Defence League of Australia, to do away with Boards. I do not know of any Queensland members of that organisation. Some of your readers might pay a visit here and see how many industries are now operating under Boards and how many want to go back to unrestricted marketing. Growers here believe in Boards. The Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing operates under an Act of Parliament and has wide powers of control over all fruits, tomatoes, etc. There are Boards for Honey, Peanuts, Barley, Eggs, Pigs, Butter, Milk, Cheese, Arrowroot, Maize, Broom Millet, Cotton, and some more that I have forgotten. But these are enough to go on with.

Yours, etc.,

QUEENSLAND READER.  
Rockhampton, Q., 20/12/41.



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## News of the Month

### NATIONAL HEALTH.

#### Importance of Fruit and Vegetables.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES in the daily diet is recognised by the medical profession and nutrition authorities. The truth is steadily seeping into the public consciousness. The human system needs the vitamins and mineral salts which are contained in fruit and vegetables. However, vendors of patent medicines and de-natured foods have "stolen the thunder" not only of the fruit and vegetable industries but of other primary industries also.

The time has arrived when organisations representing all natural foods should combine in a campaign of publicity to tell the public the truth on these vital matters. All the propaganda material put forward would be backed by competent authorities. This could be termed "background publicity" and would not in any way affect the normal publicity campaigns for Oranges, Bananas, dried fruits, Apples, honey, cheese, milk, etc.

.. ..

Recently in the Federal Parliament, Mr. C. A. Morgan, M.H.R. (N.S.W.), directed the attention of the Minister for Health to the widespread practice of millers in removing the vital nutriment from flour in the process of milling. The Minister for Health, Mr. Holloway, said that the whole matter of the milling of flour in relation to the content of vital food elements was under investigation and was being reported on by a staff of chemists.

.. ..

#### Value of Fruit Juices.

Recent tests in some American factories revealed that employees were suffering from an insufficiency of vitamins and mineral salts, thus reducing their efficiency. The lag in their work was observed within two hours of commencing work.

The deficiency was made up by supplying fruit juices—Pine-

apple, Orange and Grapefruit—which contain the requisite sugar for energy, also vitamins and mineral salts. Tomato juice was noted to contain less sugar but more iron and vitamins. The fruit juices were supplied in canned form.

It is understood that Apple juice will be included in future tests.

#### Co-operative Service is World-wide.

CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES form a world-wide movement and embrace practically every country. In England the Manchester Co-operative system began as a humble effort by a few poor miners and now operates on a colossal scale.

In the United States and Canada, well-established co-operatives are found in every important agricultural area and handle almost every known agricultural product.

Co-operatives have spread to Nigeria, Turkey, Chile and Switzerland, where 90 per cent. of the dairying industry is placed on a co-operative basis. From China to New Zealand, in India, Nova Scotia, and Puerto Rico, farmers are benefiting from co-operative organisations. In Japan the founder of the now vast co-operative movement vigorously opposed the war in China, and got into trouble with the authorities accordingly.

According to the International Labor Office in Geneva, there are 673,000 agricultural societies in the world.

In Egypt co-operation, although introduced many years earlier, progressed after a co-operative law was passed in 1923. Of a general purpose character, the majority of the societies cover every activity of the farmer from the supplying of fertilizers, seeds, etc., to marketing of cotton, fruits and vegetables, besides performing such services as fumigating citrus trees and providing harvesting machinery.

Iceland, with its small scattered population, has flourished to a remarkable degree under the guiding hand of co-operation. Here, too, general purpose so-



cieties supply the raw material and care for the marketing of products, wool, frozen and salt mutton, fish, hides and skins.

The story of the development of co-operation among the poor fishermen of Labrador is an epic.

Concerning co-operation in Australia little need be added beyond noting that a considerable proportion of the dairying industry, fruit-growing and agriculture is carried on under co-operative guidance. Consumers' co-operatives are developing on an ever increasing scale.

Co-operative principles are applied to the marketing of a multitude of products besides those of the primary producer, and men of all races are enjoying the many benefits which only co-operation can assure.

Many leaders of thought believe that the successful development of co-operatives for every walk of life including banking

and insurance will not only benefit the people in the countries concerned but that applied internationally it would mean the formation of an "economic League of Nations" and do away with the trade rivalries which cause wars.

#### OBITUARY.

##### Mr. Maurice G. Large.

Many in the industry will learn with deep regret of the death of Mr. M. G. Large (of the Tasmanian Department of Agriculture) at Hobart, on December 5, at the age of 50 years.

The late Mr. Large was one of the first Packing Instructors appointed to assist Tasmanian growers in the packing and presentation of fruit, and joined the staff of the Horticultural Division of the Department of Agriculture in 1934.

During recent years he had been stationed in the Derwent Valley, Bagdad and Channel Dis-

tricts where he also carried out the duties of Inspector and Crop Measuring Officer under the Apple and Pear acquisition scheme.

"Morrie," as he was affectionately known, will always be remembered by his orchardist friends throughout Southern Tasmania for his courtesy and ready assistance in their problems.

#### APPLES AND PEARS.

##### Crop Estimates as at November 30, 1941.

(Good Grade and Better.)

	Apples. Bushels.	Pears. Bushels.
N.S.W. . . . .	1,021,500	270,000
Qld. . . . .	180,000	15,000
S. Aust. . . . .	500,000	275,000
Tas. . . . .	6,462,929	408,275
Vic. . . . .	2,399,400	1,214,600
W. Aust.† . . . .	1,250,000	95,000
	11,813,829	2,277,875

†Fancy and Better fruit only.

When there was a sudden call-up of men in the Berri, Lone Gum, Glossop and Monash areas for garrison duty, just as the Apricots were ripening, there was a fine piece of organising work under the leadership of Mr. J. McKay and Mr. A. P. Wishart, by which townspeople and others helped to save the crops. The districts were zoned and helpers were allotted to their duties.

#### PERSONAL.

According to press reports from U.S.A., dated November 10, Mr. R. G. Phillips, the highly esteemed Secretary of the International Apple Association, became ill with pneumonia. As his convalescence was delayed, he was ordered complete severance with his business activities.

Mr. Fred. Chilton, veteran Sydney fruit merchant, has two sons serving overseas with the Australian forces, and a third



Lt.-Col. F. O. Chilton.

son is in Australia as a member of the R.A.A.F. Lt.-Col. F. O. Chilton, who served before in the University Regt., was practising as a solicitor when he sailed with the first contingent in January, 1940, as a Major in the 2nd Battn. During the successful Libyan campaign at the beginning of the current year he



Major H. Chilton.

was promoted to Lieut.-Col. and awarded the D.S.O. The second member of the family, Harry Chilton, left in October, 1940, as a captain in the 13th Battn. He had previously been a member of the 18th militia battalion. He worked with his father, and was well known to the trade in all States, having acted as traveller for the firm for three or four years. Since going abroad he has been promoted to Major. The third son, Robert, was a radio engineer in private life, and joined the R.A.A.F. as a radio technician. Some time ago, he was appointed a Flying Officer, and for the time being is retained in Australia.

**As Spraying is a Necessity  
—then use the World's Best—**

# NEPTUNE SPRAYS...

The better quality of NEPTUNE Sprays is always obvious by comparison with others. NEPTUNE Sprays conform to the highest standards, and they are consistently uniform in strength and quality. Successful Orchardists recommend them. Try them yourself and prove that they're better!

## NEPTUNE WHITE SPRAYING OIL (SUMMER SPRAY)

NEPTUNE PREPARED RED  
SPRAYING OIL  
(“A,” “C,” or Heavy Base)

NEPTUNE PALSOL  
(Prepared Pale Oil)

NEPTUNE CLARIFOL  
(Winter White Oil)

NEPTUNE LIME SULPHUR  
SOLUTION  
(Clear, amber-coloured, free from sludge)

GENUINE MACCLESFIELD  
BLUESTONE

CHEMICAL SULPHUR  
(23871)

BERGER'S ARSENATE  
(Powder or Paste)

COLLOIDAL LEAD  
ARSENATE

ENGLISH BLUESTONE  
SNOW

GENUINE BLACK  
LEAF 40

NEPTUNE LIME  
POWDERED SULPHUR

COPPER SPRAY

NEPTUNE SPRAY  
SPREADER





# Codling Moth Control

## The Value of Banding

**B**ANDING IS A VERY USEFUL supplement to the usual spraying for the control of Codling Moth in Apple and Pear trees.

The object of banding is to attract and destroy large numbers of larvae after they have left the fruit, but before they emerge as moths to create another brood.

### Types of Bands.

There are two main types of bands in general use. The most commonly used is one cut from old sacks in strips 2 or 3 inches wide, and long enough to go around the butts of the trees and slightly overlap. The ends are fastened to a nail driven into the tree trunk. The nail should be of the round-headed type, to allow the band to be taken off and replaced easily. Flat-headed case nails are unsatisfactory.

A single thickness of bag is sufficient, if the material is reasonably thick. A double thickness means that each time the band is inspected it has to be unravelled to ensure the destruction of all grubs. Comparatively few get between the two folds, and as these would almost certainly get under a single thickness, much time is wasted in unravelling a double band at each inspection.

The other type of band in use is a chemically-treated, corrugated, cardboard band, which destroys the grubs as they come in contact with it. After being put in position, this band does not require any further attention until the end of the season, when it should be destroyed.

### Bag Bands Satisfactory.

Of the two types, the bag bands are more satisfactory, despite the extra attention required. They attract at least three times as many grubs as the chemically-treated type, and

in addition, the forks of the trees can be examined at each inspection of the bands.

Bag bands should be inspected each ten to fourteen days during the season, according to weather conditions. All grubs found should be destroyed and the bands replaced.

After all the fruit has been harvested there is no further need to examine the bands until the next season is approaching, when all hibernating grubs should be destroyed. In this regard there is one point to be watched. At the time of the Spring ploughing, over-wintering grubs are disturbed in the rubbish around the tree and find their way to the bands. These bands may have been freed of grubs before the Spring ploughing, and yet be found to be sheltering grubs shortly afterwards. These could not have come from fruit, and almost certainly have come from some alternative cover from which they have been disturbed. This would support the practice of leaving the bands on the trees the whole year round. However, an exception should be made to this practice where Red Spider is in existence in an orchard. Large quantities of the eggs of this pest are laid on the trunks of trees under the bands, where they are protected from the usual late Winter spraying. In such cases the bands should be removed prior to spraying.

Once the grower adopts banding as a means of control, supplementary to spraying, he will realise its value from the quantities of larvae destroyed.

### When to Place Bands on Trees.

To ensure best results, bands must be in position on the trees during the latter part of November, and examined regularly while the fruit is on the trees. The butts and forks of the trees

# Kerosene-Rotenone Spray for Red Scale

(By Dr. H. J. Quayle, Entomologist, University of California.)

Requests have come from a number of different sources as to the present position of the University of California regarding the kerosene-rotenone spray for the Red Scale. Dr. Walter Ebeling has been chiefly responsible for the development of this spray, and he deserves much credit for what has been accomplished to date. He has been actively at work on this particular phase of the project for more than a year, but most of the field trials have been made only since last October. This period is too short on which to base any definite recommendations. It is particularly desirable that there should be more experience with the use of this spray during what is considered the more regular spray season, that is, from July to December.

There have been complaints that the formula for the kerosene-rotenone spray has been changed so frequently as to result in confusion. I am glad there has been such confusion because it represents better than anything else can that the spray is still in the experimental stage; and that if there are persons who wish to follow every change in the investigational developments, that is really their responsibility. That there has been some excuse for this is taken for granted. The need for improvements in the control of the Red Scale where the resistant strain occurs has been

urgent, and thus far there is considerable promise in the kerosene-rotenone spray. If a certain formula has been used and given more or less publicity, it should be understood that it is a tentative formula and one which may be used to a limited extent on a semi-commercial scale for additional investigational evidence. Before a spray may be recommended, it must have wide application over different climatic and seasonal conditions.

In the case of the kerosene-rotenone spray, the acreage on which this spray is proposed to be used during the present season is greater than the experience with it to date justifies or than is warranted by the investigational developments; it has been going largely on its own momentum, and it is necessary for the University to advise caution rather than encouragement in its unrestricted use.

Where 10 per cent. toxic kerosene has been properly prepared and thoroughly applied to the tree, a satisfactory kill of the Red Scale has apparently been obtained thus far on both the old wood and fruit, and without detrimental effect on the tree. But the background of experience has been insufficient to justify the general use of such a spray. The formula for the stock-solution is still subject to change and even kerosene may not be the type of oil that will finally be used. Other light types of oil as well as the regular spray oils are included in the project. Therefore, since the investigation of toxic oil sprays for Red Scale is still in progress, the University is not in a position to make definite or final recommendations for such sprays. — "California Citigraph."

must be kept clear of loose bark and rubbish, which offers alternative shelter. Rubbish should not be allowed to accumulate on the ground around the trees. After the first season the bands should be examined in September to ensure destruction of over-wintering grubs.—V. L. Lawrey, Orchard Supervisor, in "Vic. Jour. Agric."

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### CODLIN MOTH CONTROL

By Arthur D. Borden, University of California.

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Arsenate of Lead (Paste or Powder), Lime Sulphur, Special Copper Mixture (Fungicide), Spray Spreader, White Oil, Nicotine Sulphate, Red Oil, etc.

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LF 1468.



# Banana Leaf Spot

## Spraying Control

A highly profitable measure of Banana Leaf Spot control can be obtained by spraying. The "N.S.W. Agricultural Gazette" states that although the results are more outstanding in "good" plantations, the profitability of spraying would be more generally recognised were it not still possible to find a market for the "thin," poorly flavored fruit from plants defoliated by Leaf Spot.

### Leaf Spot a Fungus Spore.

Leaf Spot is usually of little consequence in plantations on their first or even second "cut," but as plantations age Leaf Spot outbreaks become more severe because of increased sources of the fungus spores.

Infection occurs when leaves are young. Although the disease defoliates the plants mainly during the Winter, the actual invasion by the fungus occurs during the preceding Summer. Most leaves become infected while very young, although three or four or more months may pass before they collapse.

### Spraying Periods.

Control of Leaf Spot is based on the principle of placing a protective coating of fungicide on the leaves, particularly whilst they are young, to prevent germination and further development of any spores that lodge or are washed by rain on to the leaves. To obtain absolute con-

trol it would be necessary to apply the protective coating every week, or as soon as any new leaf surfaces are exposed. This obviously would be unprofitable. Fortunately, however, special weather conditions are necessary to activate the fungus spores, and the grower thereby has a chance to take precautions. Warm moist conditions, such as prevail during periods of Summer rain, are necessary for activity of the fungus, and usually only four or five such periods of "Leaf Spot weather" occur each Summer. This permits wider spacing of spray applications and makes adoption of control measures feasible.

The first spray should be applied early in December. As a general guide sprays should be applied every 21 days during the most dangerous period—January and February—and every 28 days during other periods. In very obstinate cases

spraying may have to be increased to every fortnight during the January and February period.

## CODLING MOTH LURES.

### Wine Solutions v. Molasses.

**C**ODLING MOTH TRAPPING RESULTS are advised by Mr. A. G. Strickland, Chief Horticulturist, Sth. Aust. Dept. of Agriculture.

At Blackwood Orchard there are 12 lures in which 10 per cent. wine solution is used and 12 in which a 10 per cent. molasses solution is used. On November 27, 348 moths or 29 moths per trap were caught in the wine solution, and 266 or 22 per trap in the molasses solution. The figures for the full week ended December 1, were 535 moths, or 44.6 per trap in wine lures, and 478 or 39.8 per trap in the molasses lures.

## IMPORTANCE OF HUMUS IN ORCHARD SOILS.

### Value of Animal Manure.

The loss of organic matter in orchard soils is accentuated by continued cultural operations and excessive aeration, and the application of such material as will maintain and if possible increase the humus content of the soil should be undertaken from the earliest years of planting (states the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture).

Where available, liberal dressings of stable, cow, sheep and other animal manures will give valuable returns. The rate of application will be limited by the quantity of manure available, but dressings up to and even above five tons per acre will be found advantageous.

Animal manure is often greatly depreciated by the carelessness displayed around the stables and yards. The manure, in many instances, is not collected regularly and stored, but is allowed to lie about exposed to the sun and rain; the urine is also allowed to run to waste. The benefits resulting from the proper stacking of the manure, and the collection and addition of the urine, will more than repay the extra trouble and expense incurred.

If the manure cannot be stacked, then the stables and yards should be cleaned regularly and the manure spread on the orchard.

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Chemically Treated.

200 ft. Rolls.



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Minimum Polysulphide Sulphur, 20 per cent. Package, 44 Gal., 4 Gal.



### Copper Sulphate Neige

98/99 per cent.

Package, 1 cwt. and 56 lb.



### Nicotine Sulphate 40%.

Guaranteed 40 per cent.

Package, 1 Gal., ½ Gal.



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89 per cent. Mineral Oil.

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# Apple & Pear Acquisition

**A**N ORDER issued on December 22, 1941, under National Security Regulations, provides for the acquisition of Apples and Pears of the 1941-42 crop. The order came into operation on January 1, 1942, and is similar to that which operated last season.

All Apples and Pears grown by a registered grower, or a grower within the meaning of the regulations, and harvested on or after January 1, 1942, is acquired by the Commonwealth.

Apples and Pears harvested before January 1 was also acquired, excepting those which on January 4 were held in any retail fruit shop, fruit stall, or fruit barrow for sale by retail, and sold retail before January 7. The purpose of this provision was to allow fruit picked up to

December 31 to be marketed by growers during the first week in January through normal channels.

Acquisition does not apply to Williams Bon Chretien Pears (also known as Duchess or Bartlett Pears), which are intended for use in canning, and are subsequently used for that purpose.

During the 1941 season Pears of this variety required for drying, juice production, etc., were also excluded from acquisition, but during the 1942 season the exemption will apply to Pears for canning only. The balance of the crop of Williams Pears will be acquired and disposal will be controlled by the Apple and Pear Marketing Board.

## Appointment of Board and State Committees

**T**HE Minister for Commerce (Mr. Scully) announced the personnel of the re-constituted Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board which would manage the acquisition and marketing arrangements for the 1941-42 season. The Board will consist of three full time members.

Mr. J. B. Mills, who was the Chairman of the 1941 Board, will continue as Chairman of the new Board, and Mr. H. W. Soothill has been reappointed as the Deputy Chairman. Mr. L. S. Taylor, of Tasmania, is the third member. Mr. Taylor was the Tasmanian representative on the previous Marketing Board and has been the Chairman of the State Committee since the inception of acquisition and also the State Superintendent of the Board last year. Mr. Scully said that these three gentlemen all possessed an extensive knowledge and wide experience of the Apple and Pear industry and were particularly well fitted to deal with the present-day problems of the industry.

The Minister also stated that the composition of the existing State Committees had been reviewed and each Committee would now consist of seven members comprising four representatives of the growers of Apples and Pears, a representative of the fruit agents, a representative of the consumers, and a nominee of the State Government. The growers thus had an absolute majority of the representation on each State Committee in accordance with the policy of the present Government.

Arrangements had been made for the members of each State Committee to be called together as early as possible for the purpose of electing a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman. This was

necessary as the recent amendments to the National Security (Apple and Pear Acquisition) Regulations provided for an Advisory Council of six members consisting of the Chairman of each State Committee or his deputy.

The functions of the Advisory Council are to advise on matters submitted to it by the Marketing Board and to make recommendations to the Board on matters relating to the Acquisition Scheme. It was therefore most desirable that the Council should function without delay, and it was proposed to arrange a meeting as early as possible in the New Year.

The persons who have been appointed to be members of each

State Committee are as set out hereunder. In each case the first four names are those of the growers' representatives, then follows the representative of the fruit agents, next the representative of the consumers, and finally the nominee of the State Government.

**For N.S.W.:** Messrs. H. V. Smith (Batlow), E. A. L. Sampson (Orange), F. C. Morris (Tallong), R. A. Jackes (Armidale), C. R. Walker (Sydney), F. D. Kelly (Matrville), C. G. Savage (Department of Agriculture).

**Victoria:** N. W. Fairless (Shepparton East), G. A. Sheehan (Blackburn), W. P. Hutchinson (Somerville), T. F. Black (Beaconsfield Upper), H. M. Wade (Melbourne), H. E. Foster (North Fitzroy), J. M. Ward (Department of Agriculture).

**Queensland:** B. Flewell-Smith (Brisbane), L. C. Dobbie (Cottonvale), H. E. Phillips (Thulimbah), D. G. T. Gow (Stanthorpe), Y. F. Jesser (Brisbane), W. T. Gettons (Department of Agriculture), H. S. Hunter (Department of Agriculture).

**South Australia:** M. J. Vickers (Lenswood), H. N. D. Wicks (Balhannah), J. B. Randell (Gumeracha), C. L. Winsor (Blackwood), E. N. Bigg (Adelaide), H. Gilmore (Glenunga), A. G. Strickland (Department of Agriculture, Adelaide).

**Western Australia:** E. S. Hester (Bridgetown), G. Parke (Donnybrook), H. Q. Robinson (Woorooloo), J. McNeil Martin (Mount Barker), F. Etherington (North Perth), O. E. Nilssen (Trades Hall, Perth), H. R. Powell (Department of Agriculture, Perth).

**Tasmania:** J. R. Abel (Lilydale), D. E. Ryan (Franklin), C. O. Smith (Woodbridge), T. G. Thompson (Geeveston), R. W. Humphreys (Hobart), A. J. White (Hobart), P. H. Thomas (Department of Agriculture, Hobart).

## Queensland Seeks Exclusion from Apple and Pear Acquisition

Temporary exclusion of Queensland from the operations of the Apple and Pear Acquisition Plan was sought by Queensland. Representations in this connection were recently placed before the Federal Commerce Department. Mr. Bulcock (Minister for Agriculture) proposed the confining of acquisition to Tasmania and W.A. and the supplementing of domestic supplies on other markets from these reserves.

### HAIL INSURANCE.

Mr. Bulcock also urged the Commerce Department to inaugurate an Australian-wide hail insurance scheme.

The Tasmanian Minister for Agriculture (Mr. D'Alton) approves of hail insurance on the lines set out by the Tasmanian State Fruit Board—the funds to be collected by the Apple and Pear Board and distributed by the State Fruit Board.

At a recent conference, at which Mr. Dunn, the N.S.W. Minister for Agriculture, presided, it was decided that the Commonwealth Government should be requested to institute a hail insurance scheme through the Apple and Pear Board, such scheme to be calculated after a zoning of districts according to the risk involved, premiums to be on a percentage of group value basis; and compensation to be based on the group value of respective varieties.

### Hail Loss Last Year.

It was also decided that the State Government be requested to contribute 6d. a bushel on Apples and Pears, assessed by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, to have been a total loss through hail injury during the past season (1940-41), provided the Commonwealth Government contributed an equal amount, making a total of 1/- a bushel.

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(Sticky Tree Banding)

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(Standardised Copper Fungicide)

### ● Katakilla

(Standardised Derris Wash)

### ● Nicotine Insecticide

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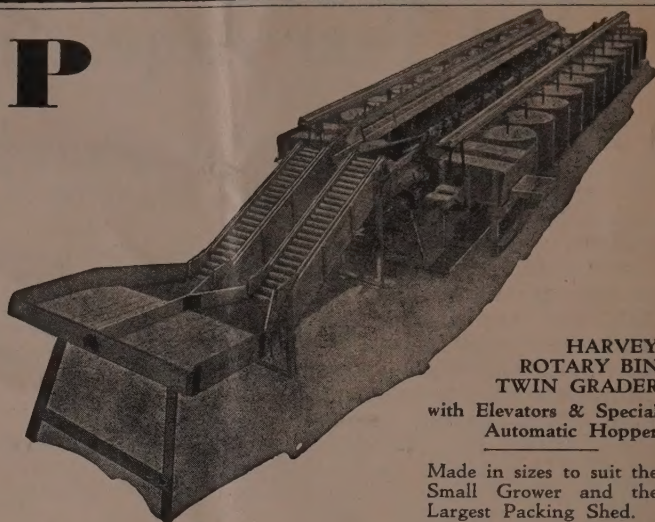
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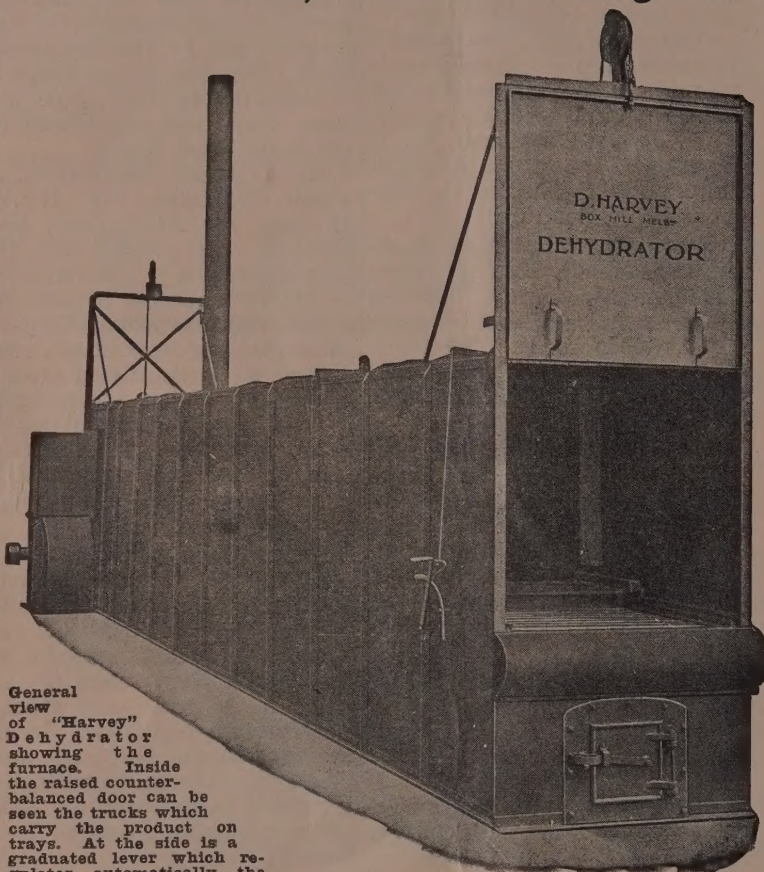
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General view of "Harvey" Dehydrator showing the furnace. Inside the raised counter-balanced door can be seen the trucks which carry the product on trays. At the side is a graduated lever which regulates automatically the dry and moist air. The blower and stack are shown in the distance.

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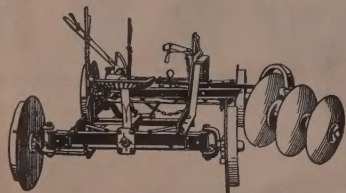
It is the best, cheapest, and most efficient type of dehydrator known. Used by all the most up-to-date Packing Houses and Sheds.

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The Fruit is placed in one end and comes out at the other dried to Perfection.

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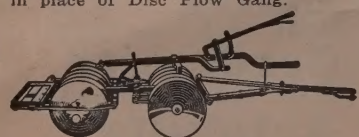


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## Apple and Pear Acquisition (cont'd.)

REPLY TO MR. J. H. PROWSE,  
M.H.R.

In answer to the letter sent by Mr. J. H. Prowse, M.H.R., to the Fruitgrowers and Primary Producers' Defence League of Australia—published in December "Fruit World"—the Secretary of the Defence League, Mrs. E. Serpell, has sent in for publication a copy of her reply as follows:—

J. H. Prowse, Esq., M.H.R.,  
Canberra.

Dear Sir,

We appreciate the candor of your letter of the 18th November. However, for your information may we inform you that we do not just represent a few primary producers around Melbourne, our League having branches in various parts of Victoria and working in conjunction with another body of a similar name in N.S.W. However, this is by the way, the main thing is that we have definite rights in the community and we should certainly be able to stand on our own feet if we so desire, and be freed from the shackles of Board control, which, if continued with, will most certainly push off the land men who have been a definite asset to this country and have never asked for Government assistance.

You state that manufacturers are protected by tariffs and the wage earners by Arbitration Courts. From a study of the position I should say that the working man gets about as much out of the Wages Boards as the farmer gets from Marketing Boards. The last depression showed how impossible it was to keep the workers' wages up in spite of all the Arbitration Courts. That a few monopolies have been able to amass large fortunes at the expense of the public of Australia under protection is no reason why primary producers should be compelled to forego all right to sell their commodities freely.

If the growers of your State have had the export market closed to them, they could be assisted by some other method than depriving the growers of the Commonwealth of all right to sell fruit, and forcing the consumer to buy fruit from a dictatorial monopoly.

Your reference to a "parish pump" attitude is a deliberate evasion of the issue, as you must

be aware that hostility to the Apple and Pear Board has been prominent in the press in N.S.W., Queensland and Victoria ever since acquisition was foisted upon a long-suffering people.

It is unfortunate that we were compelled to form a Defence League to defend ourselves against the very people who should be making every endeavour to protect our rights. We hope that this letter will be the means by which you will see the matter more clearly.

(Signed) E. SERPELL,  
Hon. Secretary.

Doncaster, Vic., 29/11/41.

### NEW SHIPPING TEST FOR FRUIT.

**P**LUMS and Pears in technique are among the features of a test being conducted by the University of California College of Agriculture, and the United States Department of Agriculture, to study factors affecting the quality of these fruits when shipped to eastern markets.

Object of the test is to determine proper maturity standards for picking leading commercial varieties of Plum and Pears and establish the best precooling and refrigeration practices for fruit shipped east.

Colored photographs of fruit shipped in test packages are being made under identical lighting conditions both before shipment and after arrival in New York. Comparable crates of fruit are placed in the warmest and coldest portions of the cars with recording thermometers which give a complete record of temperatures in transit.

Various methods of precooling and refrigeration are being tested. The fruit is picked at different stages of maturity. Comparable lots of the fruit are held in cold storage at the university for a ten-day period, then are examined, and records made of their condition. "California Cultivator."

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## Tasmanian News and Notes

APPLE AND PEAR PROSPECTS GENERALLY GOOD — HEAVY RAIN IN SOUTH — WEATHER FAVOURS BLACK SPOT — SMALL-FRUIT PICKING COMMENCES.

(By Our Correspondent.)

**D**URING the past month there has been a lot of windy weather in the north, which has dried the surface considerably.

The crop prospects remain bright on the average, most varieties of Apples carrying good crops. W.P.M. seem to have set well; being a late blossoming variety they often miss early bad weather. Jons. appear to have set well, also C.O.P.

Pears, with a few exceptions have set a fair crop.

Owing to the showers through November, Black Spot is showing up in some places on both Apples and Pears, but so far not seriously. Spraying for the Codling Moth is in progress in most orchards.

Feed is rather plentiful, and the stock are looking fairly well in the areas that benefited by the rains.

In the southern area the chief feature of the month's weather was a very heavy rain for about three days in the early part of December, which did considerable damage to roads and bridges and caused a lot of soil erosion in the recently cultivated areas. The rain was accompanied by strong winds and in exposed places fruit trees were blown over. An outbreak of Black Spot is likely to follow, as the weather has been warm since without much wind.

Early hay crops were damaged; those not cut were cast, and where cut there is a tendency to go mouldy.

The crop prospects still remain good, and many varieties of both Apples and Pears will require thinning.

Gravensteins seem heavy and must be thinned; C.O.P. set heavy; Jons. on the average seem quite a good crop; Cleos are heavy in most places; Sturmers are up to the average; and Grannies are good; Democrats are on the light side. Other varieties are normal.

With Pears, Josephines and Packhams remain heavy in many orchards, while W. Coles are patchy and W. Nelis light. Comice have thinned themselves out a lot and are now a bit below normal in many orchards.

A thunder storm passed over some of the fruit-growing areas on December 14, with some heavy falls in places. Damage from hail has not been widespread so far, but odd localities have been hit hard.

Black Spot is reported from some orchards and the weather continues to favor its spread.

Most growers will include colloidal or other sulphur preparations with the next arsenate spray in the hope of checking fungus diseases.

The general health of the trees is good where they have received reasonable attention.

The supply of case material remains an unsolved problem.

Small-fruit picking has begun with Gooseberries and Strawberries; tons of the former go into the factories every day. Strawberries are not very plentiful. Raspberries and Loganberries are a few days later than last year, but the beds look well. The shortage of pickers is a serious problem, but I understand such organisations as the Girl Guides are forming camps in the chief centres and should be able to do a very useful season's work. Owing to petrol rationing transport will have to be better co-ordinated to save waste.

Early Cherries were spoilt by the heavy rain in early December. Now that the Government has announced that there will definitely be an acquisition scheme it will be necessary to get all Committees appointed at once, or they will not be ready by January 1. Tasmania will be faced with increased transport difficulties, as shipping facilities will be worse than last year.

Tomato growers here seem to have planted a lot less this

(Continued on page 10.)

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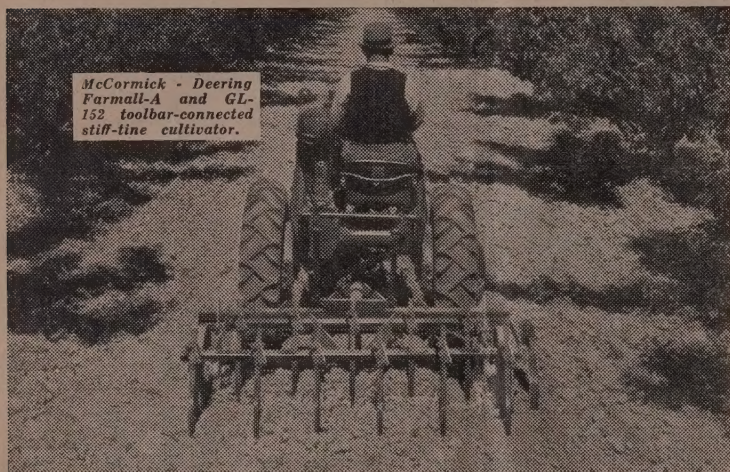
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McCormick - Deering Farmall-A and GL-152 toolbar-connected stiff-tine cultivator make it easy to cultivate from 15 to 20 acres in a day. Vignerons and orchardists in irrigation areas will appreciate this fast and easy method of cultivation to prevent the rapid evaporation of moisture after waterings. Farmall-A is amazingly economical too. It

operates on less than a gallon of power kerosene an hour. This modern high-speed cultivating combination is what the fruit grower has always wanted and dreamed of. A wide variety of toolbar-connected implements for ploughing, cultivating and discing is also available with McCormick - Deering Farmall-A.

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ROBT. NETTLEFOLD PTY. LTD., HOBART, AGENTS FOR TASMANIA

(Continued from page 9.)

season, presumably on account of labor scarcity. Supplementary enterprises are being curtailed in many instances for the same reason.

The State Fruit Board discussed the matter of hail and frost insurance at its last meeting, but it is very difficult to formulate a plan to suit the varying liability to damage in the various States and even different localities in the same State. The premiums would have to be different for each State, which would make it necessary to treat each State as a separate contract. Tasmania as a rule does not suffer so severely from hail as some other parts of the Commonwealth, and frost as a rule only does serious damage in certain areas.

The State Elections resulted in a sweeping win for Labor, so the present Government will have another five years in office.

The State Fruit Board met on December 16. Among the matters discussed was the nomination of growers' representatives on the 1942 State Marketing Board. The names of all members were submitted.

### TASMANIAN STATE FRUIT BOARD.

At a meeting of the Tasmanian State Fruit Board held on December 16, Mr. J. R. Abel, who presided, said that the Commonwealth Government could not expect, in view of Pacific developments, to get through with the loss of £1,000,000 or less on the Apple and Pear acquisition plan. Ships might not be available even for interstate trade. It was decided to recommend to growers that they should not dress cases for the coming season.

Mr. C. O. Smith submitted proposals for the manufacture of industrial plastics and of power alcohol from Apples. He said that a mainland syndicate might require 750,000 to 1,000,000 bushels of Apples in a year, paying 3/3 a bushel.

It was decided to support the proposal and to place the matter before the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. D'Alton.

In view of the possible shortage of cases in the near future, it was decided to request the Government to declare certain areas as forest reserves.

### FLOODS IN THE HUON AND DERWENT VALLEY.

#### Heavy Losses Sustained.

TORRENTIAL RAIN last month caused immense damage in the Derwent Valley and in the Huon, where orchards, berry plantations and vegetable gardens were affected.

After three days of almost continuous rain (amounting to over four inches) the Lachlan Rivulet overflowed its banks, washing away bridges and caus-

ing damage estimated in the vicinity of £20,000, to hop fields, orchards, berry fruits (including Strawberries) and vegetables. There were heavy losses of sheep and lambs.

Over five inches fell in the Huon. Glen Huon suffered badly, the berry growers being particularly unfortunate as the wind and rain either flattened the canes or washed the soil from the roots.

In Geeveston it was the worst flood ever remembered, a number of residents having to hurriedly evacuate their homes.

### CANADA RESUMES APPLE EXPORT.

2,145,000 Bushels to U.K. in 1941.

APPLE EXPORT from Canada to U.K. recommenced in September, 1941, and the news was welcomed by Canadian Apple growers.

England sought 50,000 barrels of Apples from Ontario for September-October shipment. The agreement also provided for 1½ million boxes from British Columbia and 165,000 barrels from Nova Scotia.

On the basis of three bushels to the barrel, this means that 2,145,000 bushels were to be shipped in 1941—plus such other quantities as may have been provided for beyond the "September-October" shipments referred to above.

The varieties included Snow, McIntosh, Jonathan, Scarlet Pippin, Delicious, Russett, C.O.P., Greening, Blenheim, Ribston Pippin, and King.

Ontario barrels were sold at \$2.50 to \$3.50 f.o.b. shipping point, according to variety and size.

In an editorial on this subject, the "Canadian Horticulture and Home," states that "whilst these prices are not exceptionally high, it is thought to be a good step in the right direction."

#### Conquering the Submarine.

The editorial further states: "Canadian Apple producers will be heartened by the announcement from Ottawa that England wants fresh Canadian Apples. Is this an indication that they are no longer fearing the submarine menace in the Atlantic? Apples have been almost on the luxury list as far as shipping space to England is concerned ever since this war began. Now valuable shipping space will be available for the shipment of Canadian Apples. No doubt we can thank the combined efforts of the American, Canadian and British navies for making the Atlantic so much safer for shipping vital needs of war, including foods such as Apples."

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# N.S.W. Apple and Pear Growers' Conference

DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRY TRADE URGED — GROWERS REQUEST THAT ACQUISITION BE DEFERRED UNTIL MARCH, AND THAT THEY HAVE THE RIGHT TO SELL HAIL-MARKED FRUIT — REGROUPING OF VARIETIES SOUGHT, ALSO PREMIUM FOR QUALITY — EXTENSION OF COOL STORAGE REQUESTED.

**A**N IMPORTANT CONFERENCE of N.S.W. Apple and Pear growers was held at Sydney on December 11, 12 and 13, 1941. Mr. A. A. Watson presided. The Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Dunn), who convened the conference, said that as there was little likelihood of any fruit being exported from Australia in 1942, every effort would have to be made to sell as much as possible within Australia. His proposal at Canberra was that payment to Apple and Pear growers should be on an average basis, allowing £8 an acre in N.S.W., £9 in Sth. Aust., £10 in Tasmania, thus absorbing £780,000, a smaller loss than last season. This proposal, however, had been rejected.

It was decided to form four sub-committees and to report the following day.

On resuming on December 12, delegates generally agreed that in view of the decision of the Commonwealth Government to continue acquisition, no good purpose would be served by attacking the scheme.

One Committee reported on the proposal from the Orange Producers' Co-op. Society for acquisition to apply to Tasmania, and W. Aust. only, leaving the other States to market their own fruit. The Committee report stated much of the surplus in Tasmania and W.A. was of unwanted varieties, the production of which was being encouraged by the refusal of the Government to insist on re-working or destroying trees; further: "That while recognising the decision of the Federal Government . . . we are of the opinion that partial acquisition as suggested would have been the soundest method."

## Date of Acquisition.

By a narrow margin (13 votes to 11) conference decided to recommend that acquisition of the Apple crop should not apply until March 1, 1942.

## Hail-marked Fruit.

The Committee appointed to deal with marketing recommended: "That growers should be permitted to dispose of the whole of the lower grade fruit and unwanted varieties by direct sale to country consumers through any channels available."

In presenting the report the Committee said the adoption of their proposal would allow considerable quantities of lower-grade but wholesome fruit to be sold without competing with the better grades on the Sydney market. The consumers would

be those unable to purchase the better grade fruit.

Delegates criticised the ban on the disposal of low grade and hail-marked fruit and the recommendation was adopted with one dissident.

## Country Trade.

A motion was carried also advocating the encouragement of sales of Apples and Pears in country centres by growers direct to consumers on behalf of the Board on a commission basis.

Speakers in favor of the motion stated that since the Board had come into being avenues of sale in some country districts had been largely closed.

Conference rejected a proposal that, in the event of an acquisition scheme being enforced, prices paid to growers in N.S.W. should be the market realisations less administration expenses.

The Committee to which the proposal had been referred had decided that, in view of the fact that growers might have to accept some responsibility for losses which might be incurred this year, it could not recommend payment to the growers as suggested. Its decision, it reported, was based on the assumption that the Commonwealth Government would not accept any liability in excess of £1,000,000 for losses incurred.

## Early Varieties.

It was decided to recommend that the growers in the Counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and the Shires of Nattai and Wollondilly be paid higher realisation values for their early fruit as follows:—Gravenstein, Kirks, Cowell's Red Streak, McIntosh Red, Willie Sharp, Carrington, Twenty Ounce, Mobbs

Royal, Lord Nelson, Thompson's Seedling, Alexander, Auradell, Allsopps, 6/- a case for 2½ in. "extra fancy" and "fancy" grades, 4/- a case for 2½ in. in those grades; and that, with regard to Carringtons, Allsopps, and Kirks, the sizes be reduced.

## Premium for Extra Quality.

There was considerable discussion regarding the proposal: "That, as a matter of equity to growers, and as a practical measure for re-introducing the individual grower's knowledge and interest, the varietal and State basis of payments to growers should be further varied by the payment of a premium on fruit whose packing and general get-up were of a high standard, and whose keeping quality enabled it to be held satisfactorily till later in the season." The recommendation was finally adopted by 13 votes to 12, and a Committee was appointed to report on suitable modifications.

## Apple and Pear Groupings.

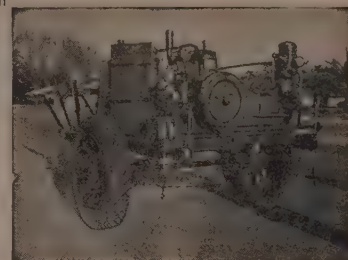
The Committee appointed to consider the groupings of Apples and Pears reported as follows:—That all fruit in Group 3 be brought up to Group 2, as prices paid for Group 3 fruit are not payable; Carringtons and Yates to be reduced in size by ¼ in. as a means of bringing smaller sizes of good commercial fruit on the market to the advantage of both producers and consumers; that all varieties grouped as "unwanted" be placed in Group 2, and thus be available for marketing; that 2½ in. Granny Smith, Delicious and Jonathan in "extra fancy" and "fancy" grades be reduced one unit, it being considered that the prices obtained for these sizes do not justify the present advance by the Commonwealth Government."

The recommendations were adopted.

Other recommendations adopted were:—"That inspection of fruit in local packing sheds by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture be final, and that the grading as certified by these inspectors be accepted by the State Acquisition Committee as the basis of payments to growers, on the understanding that the only exception to this rule shall be such cases of fruit fly or codling moth infestation as becomes manifest within four

— THE —

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days of delivery at the receiving station."

"That it be made possible for growers to make progressive pickings from the orchard as the fruit sizes up and matures, it being considered that the grower is the most competent to judge the state of maturity and the most favorable time to pick from that angle.

"That it be made possible for payments for fruit to be made directly each lot is packed and certified, as growers have been embarrassed by irregularities of and delays in payments."

## Cool Storage Problems.

"That, as cool storage space generally is inadequate, the Commonwealth Government be asked to augment cool store space in country centres."

"That the whole of the fruit storage space in N.S.W. be acquired by the Apple and Pear Board, and that no dealers or agents be allowed any space whatsoever, but where cool store space is required for the canning industry the same be exempted until available for Apples and Pears."

"That as entry of fruit from other districts into the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area is prohibited, arrangements be made to provide for ample supplies of fruit to be kept in cool store on the area to meet all local de-

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mands for the season at a reasonable price.

"As the equitable distribution of fruit over the whole season necessitates cool storage immediately after picking, provision be made whereby such may take place in the nearest available space if the requisite facilities are lacking in the district where the fruit is grown."

#### Producer Control.

A motion was carried emphatically affirming the belief that producer control should exist for the marketing of primary products.

#### Acquisition of Pears.

A statement that no problem existed with regard to Pears was vigorously rebutted and it was deemed essential that Pears be included in any acquisition plan.

Rastus: A heah's yo' is bin putty sick, Sambo.

Sambo: Yeah, man. I'se been so sick Ah looked in de 'bituary list ebervy night fo' mah own name.

### GRIFFITH FIELD DAY.

#### Citrus Defoliation Studied.

A large number of growers assembled for the Field Day held recently at the C.S.I.R. Research Station, Griffith, N.S.W. Here investigations are proceeding into defoliation of citrus trees, which has caused such widespread concern this Spring.

When addressing the growers on this subject, Mr. E. S. West, officer in charge of the Station, explained that the problem of citrus decline was still in the experimental stage.

Later the growers were conducted through the Station's agricultural plots.

#### VITAMINS IN LOLLYPOPS.

In England carrot juice is being increasingly used as a cheap source of vitamin A. For a similar reason carrot lollypops are now provided for children.

## Cool Storage Notes

### Overhaul of Plant and Equipment

WHEN the refrigerating plant has been closed down for the season a thorough overhaul of all the plant and equipment should be undertaken. The ammonia pipes should all be thoroughly scraped, cleaned, and painted. The atmospheric condenser should receive special attention in order to remove all rust from the pipes. A scraping tool can be made from an old file by heating one end and tapering to a sharp edge, and then turning the edge to the shape of a piece of pipe the same size as the coil. A disused bicycle chain is also effective in removing old paint and scale from pipes.

Before starting up for the next season's run the refrigerating engineer should give the ammonia compressor an overhaul, as the valves may require attention. Oil strainers and scale traps should be removed and thoroughly cleaned. The condenser pump should be thoroughly overhauled, as this is a most important part of the equipment.

During the shut-down period cool chamber doors should be left open to keep the chambers fresh until they are required for the new season's fruit.

Many different types of belt drives are in use for transmitting power to refrigerating machines. One of the most popular of the modern drives is the V belt. This is often run from a grooved motor pulley on to a plain flat-faced compressor pulley.

The past season's daily log sheets or records kept of the details of the running of the refrigerating plant and cool storage temperatures, together with notes and particulars of fruit held during the season, should all be filed and kept for reference.

During the coming season it will be essential to obtain the maximum use of all cool storage space. When the early varieties of Apples and Pears are being harvested storage space will be required in order to regulate market supplies. The best use can be made of cool storage space if the kinds and varieties of fruit which require to be held at the same cool storage temperatures are held in the same chambers. For instance, all Pears require to be held at 30 deg. to 32 deg. F.: therefore suitably refrigerated chambers may be set aside for holding this fruit.

The different varieties of Apples should be held in cool storage at temperatures found to be most suitable for each variety. Cox's Orange, Jonathan, and Sturmer are held at the same temperatures (37 deg. to 38 deg. F.), and therefore

these varieties should be stored in the same chambers. This also applies to Gravenstein, Delicious, Granny Smith, and Tasma, as these varieties are held at 32 deg. F.

During the latter part of the season deterioration has been noticeable in cool storage stocks by rots that have developed from stem punctures in unwrapped fruit. The wrapping of alternate layers is therefore advisable to minimise losses in long storage fruit which has to be transported before storage.

Although all round plain pads do not offer the same protection against bruising as the corrugated pads, losses from injury have been minimised in cool storage fruit in the plain pads when the fruit was carefully sized and packed and alternate layers were wrapped and the fruit placed in cool storage at the correct state of maturity.

Tests carried out during the past two seasons have indicated that better results can be obtained with Granny Smith Apples in cool storage when they are held at a flesh temperature of 32 deg. F. These tests have also shown that external discoloration and the development of lenticel rots, such as Neofabraea malicorticis, may be controlled by the use of oil wraps. A delay of 10 to 15 days after picking and before cool storage is also beneficial, but the fruit should be still green in color when placed in cool storage. Granny Smith Apples should be placed in cool storage not later than April 25 for long storage.

It would be beneficial if long storage varieties of Apples and Pears were stacked in cool storage chambers to growers' registered numbers, as fruit held for long storage should be accessible for regular inspection. This method of stacking fruit would facilitate inspection, and thereby minimise losses and reduce handling charges.—A. Powell, Cool Storage Officer, Wellington, in "N.Z. Jour. Agric."

#### Caught.

Father: Daughter, isn't that young man rather fast?

Daughter: Yes, but I don't think he'll get away.



### As you make your bed

"As you make your bed so must you lie on it," says the Proverb.

True enough and, of course, the proverb works both ways. The man who *neglects* to make provision for the future is likely to have a hard bed in his old age, but the man who *makes* provision *can enjoy the present* without fear of the future.

In 1890 a certain man of 21 made up his mind that he would build up a Security Fund for himself and the girl who was to marry him. He became a member of the A.M.P., and took out a Policy for £1,000, which called for an investment of £19/14/2 a year, equal to 7/7 a week.

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# South Australian News and Notes



Official Reports and Notes of the South Australian Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association

## S.A. Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association Incorp.

The Executive Committee of the above Association met in Adelaide on Friday, 19th December, 1941, at 10.30 a.m.

**Present:** Mr. R. A. Cramond (Vice President) in chair. Messrs. A. E. Brealey, Legh Winder, O. E. Essalbach, A. Floyd, J. D. Yeatman, F. Hughes, G. F. Lock, M. J. Vickers, W. J. Bishop, N. T. Hobbs, J. Turner, W. G. McLaren, A. Stafford, H. W. Parsons, L. G. Pethick, G. H. Schultz, R. B. Pritchard, F. H. Makins, J. B. Randell, M. G. Hannaford, A. G. Strickland and Secretary.

**Apologies:** Messrs. L. J., H. N. and F. A. Wicks, W. H. Ind, W. W. Giles, E. Giles, and H. N. Western.

Minutes of November meeting read and confirmed.

**CORRESPONDENCE:** General Assurance Co. advising its inability to provide a comprehensive policy covering all phases of orchard employment.

Letter from the Lord Mayor of Adelaide soliciting a donation towards the H.M.A.S. Sydney Replacement Fund.—Resolved that a donation of £5/5/- be made to the fund.

Statement of Codling Moth Lure Records received from Department of Agriculture.

Letter from C.S.I.R. re the supply of Agricultural and Vegetable Seed in Australia. — Resolved that as the supply of seed was a matter of vital importance that a sub-committee comprising Messrs. W. Nicol, R. A. Cramond, G. H. Schultz, L. J. Wicks, H. N. Wicks, with the Chief Horticulturist (Mr. A. G. Strickland) as advisor be formed to investigate the matter.

As no notification has been received concerning the processing price for Raspberries, Mr. G. H. Schultz moved: "That the Fruit Industry Concession Committee be contacted re the processing price for Raspberries."—Seconded Mr. A. Stafford—Carried.

### SECTIONAL AND BRANCH REPORTS.

**SOCIETY:** Mr. W. J. Bishop reported that considering the present day circumstances the

trading Society 'was maintaining business on reasonable levels.

**CELERY:** Mr. A. Floyd reported that the final Committee meeting of the season had been held when nominations for 1942 Committee had been called.

**CITRUS SECTION:** Mr. O. Essalbach reported that Lemons were selling better, and Valencia Oranges were in strong demand.

**CHERRY:** Mr. W. J. Bishop reported that the Cherry Section was now in full swing. Late season varieties were in heavier supply, but trying weather conditions were being experienced.

**SOFT FRUIT:** Mr. L. G. Pethick and Mr. F. Hughes reported on the cart note system introduced by the Soft Fruit Section. Discussion also took place on the putting up of fruit on the local markets, and Mr. N. T. Hobbs moved: "That this Association give consideration to the question of putting fruit up loose during the war."—Seconded Mr. A. E. Brealey—Carried.

**APPLE AND PEAR:** Mr. M. J. Vickers reported that the 1941 season was now practically finished. Stocks were very low. The Section had met that morning, and submitted to the Minister of Commerce a panel of names from which the grower members on the 1942 State Acquisition Committee would be selected.

**PARACOMBE BRANCH:** Mr. A. E. Brealey reported that the season had finished.

**CUDLEE CREEK BRANCH:** Mr. R. B. Pritchard reported that the Apple season in the district was now finished.

**MARION BRANCH:** Mr. H. W. Parsons reported a big attendance at the December meeting when keen enthusiasm was shown by growers. The Branch members appreciated the gesture of Messrs. H. N. Wicks and W. J. Bishop in conducting Field Days on their properties for the benefit of the Branch.

**BAROSSA BRANCH:** Mr. H. F. Lock reported that the coming Apple crop was exceptionally light, Pears were light and Apricots patchy.

**FINANCE:** The Secretary submitted the financial statement to date together with accounts for payment.—Resolved accounts be paid.

**NEWS SERVICE:** The action of the A.B.C. in broadcasting

## A Chlorotic Condition of Citrus Trees

PRELIMINARY NOTE ON CORRECTION BY MEANS OF SPRAYS CONTAINING MANGANESE.

(By N. R. Quinn, Assistant Horticultural Adviser.)

A chlorotic condition of citrus trees has been evident for some years past in many of the older groves of the Torrens Valley. This condition may vary in intensity, and in some respects may resemble "mottle leaf"—a disorder formerly prevalent in the Murray Valley, and shown to be curable through the application of sprays containing zinc. The condition, under consideration differs from zinc-curable "mottle leaf," however, in several respects. The mottled pattern of green and yellow is not so defined as in "mottle leaf," and there is not the marked narrowing of leaves which is so typical of "mottle leaf."

### Symptoms.

In mature leaves the mid rib and main veins are typically green, with a margin of green of variable width on either side. The interveinal areas are of lighter green colour or may be distinctly yellowish. There is no noticeable reduction in leaf size.

Overseas News Session at 12 noon and 1 p.m. resulted in Mr. N. T. Hobbs moving: "That the A.B.C. be approached to ascertain if something cannot be done to have the news service read at 12.30 p.m. as the present times debar most people from hearing them"—Seconded Mr. O. Essalbach—Carried.

**DAYLIGHT SAVING:** Mr. W. J. Bishop moved: "That the Premier of South Australia be advised that the Association protests against the proposal to introduce Daylight Saving"—Seconded Mr. J. Turner.

Mr. H. F. Lock moved as an amendment: "That the Premier be approached and requested that Daylight Saving be confined to 1 hour, and the proposal be given a trial"—Seconded Mr. J. B. Randell. The amendment was defeated and the motion carried.

**A.R.P.:** Resolved that £1/1/- be donated to Market A.R.P. Equipment Fund.

*Early Trials with Zinc and Manganese.*

Washington Navel Orange trees on the property of G. A. Luckett, Klemzig, showing a chlorotic condition, were sprayed in September, 1940, with a mixture of 3lb. zinc oxide, ½lb. calcium caseinate per 100 gall. of water—the standard treatment for correction of mottle-leaf. This treatment resulted in no improvement. At the same time, and subsequently in January, 1941, sections of a tree were sprayed with 2 per cent. solution of commercial manganese sulphate (1) with calcium caseinate spreader at the rate of ½lb. in 100 gall. water; in both instances striking improvement in the colour of foliage and disappearance of chlorotic symptoms ensued.

A tree was left unsprayed on February 10. The same tree was sprayed with commercial manganese sulphate 5 weeks later.

These results indicated that the chlorotic condition might be due to a deficiency of manganese, but in view of the unknown factor of impurities in the commercial manganese sulphate first used, the trial was repeated with chemically pure material.

Another affected tree was selected on the property of Mr. Luckett and was sprayed on 19th February, 1941, with a solution containing 2 per cent. of chemically pure manganese sulphate

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## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NEWS AND NOTES — (Cont.)

and calcium caseinate. Improvement in treated limbs was noticeable 6 weeks later, and two months after treatment the foliage of sprayed sections was normal in colour.

In May, 1941, further chlorotic trees were sprayed with 2 per cent. solutions of both commercial and chemically pure manganese sulphate, but at the time of writing no response has been noted. The response to such sprays may, it is thought, vary considerably with time of application. In early experiments on correction of "mottle-leaf" of citrus with zinc containing sprays, autumn applications did not give rise to marked improvement until the following spring growth cycle.

Larger scale trials will be conducted during the coming Spring with a view to determining the most practical method of correcting the chlorotic condition.

#### Apple and Pear Growers Nominate Panel of Names for the 1942 State Acquisition Committee.

At the request of the Department of Commerce, Apple and Pear growers of the S.A. Fruit-growers & Market Gardeners' Assn. Inc. met on Friday, 19th December, at 9.30 a.m., to nominate a panel of names from which the four grower members of the S.A. State Committee would be appointed.

The following nominations were received and conveyed to the Minister by telegram:—

Messrs. M. Vickers, Lenswood; C. L. Winsor, Blackwood; F. F.

Redden, Cudlee Creek; W. J. Bishop, Basket Range; H. N. Wicks, Balhannah; J. B. Randell, Gumeracha.

The meeting expressed its approval of the fact that growers would have four representatives on the Committee instead of three as recommended by the Joint Federal Committee, but regretted the fact that the Committee was not elected by a ballot among registered growers.

#### ASSOCIATION HELPS "OPPORTUNITY MARKET."

The Secretary, S.A. Fruitgrowers' & Market Gardeners' Assn. Inc., Adelaide.

Dear Sir,—I am writing on behalf of this Society to express to your Association its sense of gratitude to your members for the magnificent help which you gave in connection with the "Opportunity Market."

The establishment of a depot at the market was a wonderful help, and the generosity of your members in giving fruit and vegetables in such quantities was, of course, greatly appreciated.

If you get an opportunity will you please convey to your members, this Society's deep appreciation of their kind support.

I will conclude by saying that we are very grateful to your Association for the whole-hearted support you have given us, without which we could not have obtained the splendid results achieved from the "Opportunity Market."

Yours faithfully,  
Hon. Secretary.

19th December, 1941.

## South Australian Fruit Crop Prospects

APPLES LIGHT — ORANGES NORMAL — PEARS HEAVIER.

**S** EASONAL CONDITIONS in most fruit areas have been favorable during 1941. Winter rainfall was more effective than for some years past, and extended into the Spring period with comparative freedom from damaging Spring frosts. In Apricot and vine growing districts heating for frost protection was seldom necessary. However, wet weather has favored the development of various fungus diseases such as Black Spot in Apples, Peach Leaf Curl, and Black Spot of Grapevines. Serious damage to Apricot and vine crops was occasioned by severe regional hailstorms in the Kingston, Moorook, Loveday and Winkie districts of the Murray Irrigation Area.

This is reported by Mr. A. G. Strickland, Chief Horticulturist, S.A. Department of Agriculture, who estimates the 1942 crop as follows:—

The Apple crop in 1941 was phenomenally heavy, and contrary to anticipations of a light crop in 1942, blooming was good in most districts. However, hopes of an average crop were not realised, setting being patchy and poor. The Apple crop now in sight will probably be the lightest for a number of years. Black Spot is expected to reduce both yield and grade in most districts. A crop of approximately

500,000 bushels is anticipated, and Jonathan, Cleopatra and Rome Beauty varieties will predominate.

Throughout the State, Pears bloomed well, and despite a fairly heavy shedding, it is anticipated that the crop will be 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. higher than normal. In some districts Black Spot is more apparent than usual, particularly on the William's Bon Chretien and Beurre Bosc varieties. On present indications the Pear crop

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should aggregate approximately 275,000 bushels.

The setting of Plums and Prunes has been patchy in most districts and a crop approximately 20 per cent. less than normal is estimated.

The Apricot crop is expected to be slightly below normal. In the southern parts of the State 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. of a normal crop is in sight. South-eastern indications are for a 50 per cent. crop owing to frost and hail damage. There have been no frost losses this season, and in northern districts the crop should be slightly above normal. In the Murray Valley the crop will be reduced below normal by the heavy regional hail losses.

The Peach crop will be light to very light. Leaf Curl and Green Peach Aphis are apparent in parts. In the southern districts and at Myponga, only one-third of a normal crop is anticipated, whilst south-eastern indications are for a 90 per cent. crop. In the northern districts 70 per cent. Clingstone and average Freestone are expected. On the Adelaide Plains and in the Murray Irrigation Areas the prospective crop is reported to be 75 per cent. of normal.

Nectarine prospects are for a very light crop. In the south-eastern districts indications are for 90 per cent. normal. In Murray districts and on the Adelaide Plains, a crop 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. of normal is anticipated. In Hills districts, crops are even lighter—approximately 30-40 per cent. of normal.

Early and mid-season Cherry varieties set light to fair crops. Early varieties were damaged by unfavorable climatic conditions. Late varieties have set fair crops. Over all varieties the present season's crop should approximate 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. of normal.

(Continued on page 15.)

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## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS—(Continued).

Gooseberries, Strawberries, Raspberries and Loganberries give indication of normal returns.

Approximately normal crops of Almonds are in sight on the Adelaide Plains and southern districts, although the Brandis variety is light. Elsewhere—notably in the irrigated areas—crops are 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. below normal.

In most parts, Orange trees bloomed heavily and gave promise of a very heavy crop. In some districts there has been fairly heavy leaf shed. It is thought that 1942 Orange harvest will

approximate average dimensions.

**Wine Grapes:** The vintage promises to be of normal size. There has been little frost damage, and generally vines are better than for some seasons past.

**Currants:** A normal crop is anticipated.

**Sultanas:** A crop of some 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. above normal should be realised, despite more than average Black Spot development.

**Gordos:** A normal to 10 per cent. below normal crop is showing.

## W.A. Fruit Crop Prospects

### Apples Lighter Than Last Year

The estimate of the fruit crop prospects in W.A. are set out as hereunder by Mr. H. R. Powell, Supt. of Horticulture.

There is no doubt that if drought conditions had not intervened, the Apple crop last season would have approached an all-time record of well over two million bushels. Unfortunately, the severe growing conditions of the season 1939/40 were continued into 1940/41, with the result that many hundreds of thousands of bushels of Apples failed to reach minimum sizes at the period required for marketing.

The crop this season is much lighter, but it must be remembered that there are at least 4,000 acres of young trees out of a bearing acreage of 10,768 acres. These young trees, particularly Granny Smiths, are carrying a fairly good crop and they themselves should be responsible for a production of approximately 700,000 bushels, covering all varieties. The older trees, particularly Dunns, Jonathans, and to a lesser extent, Delicious and Rokewoods, are carrying a light crop.

A striking feature of the blossoming this season was the fact that although an abundance of blossoms was produced, a big percentage of them were weak. This, coupled with an abnormally late blossoming period which was subjected to extreme variations in weather conditions, is probably the cause of the comparatively light setting.

I estimate that the production this year will be in the region of 1,250,000 bushels of Fancy grade and better fruit, having regard only to minimum sizes.

The principal varieties are in the following sequences:—Granny Smiths, Cleopatras, Yates, Jonathans and Dunns.

**Pears.** The chief Pear varieties, Bartlett and Keiffers, are carrying fair to good crops. Comice is good, Packhams good, Beurre Bosc heavy, Josephine and Winter Nelis, fair crops only.

Up to the present there is little incidence of Pear Scab, but

this situation may be changed at a later stage by weather conditions favorable for the development of the disease.

I estimate that the production this year will be 95,000 bushels of Fancy Grade fruit and better.

Production figures for the season 1940/41 and the estimates for this season are as follow:—

**Apples:** 1940/41: 1,811,000 bush. (approx.); 1941/42: 1,250,000 bush. (est.).

**Pears:** 1940/41: 95,000 bush. (approx.); 1941/42: 95,000 bush. (est.).

**Apricots:** 1940/41: 48,390 bush.; 1941/42: 40,000 bush. (est.).

**Peaches:** 1940/41: 59,718 bush.; 1941/42: 55,000 bush. (est.).

**Plums:** 1940/41: 78,954 bush.; 1941/42: 60,000 bush. (est.).

**Nectarines:** 1940/41: 16,786 bush.; 1941/42: 16,000 bush. (est.).

Citrus trees are not carrying heavy crops this season, but it is too early at this stage to make a reliable estimate of the crop.

Grape vines are as usual, carrying good crops of table Grapes, wine Grapes, and, to a somewhat lesser extent, Grapes for drying purposes.

Generally, weather conditions since the blossoming period have been ideal and if they continue, fruit of excellent quality should be produced this season.

### SUPERPHOSPHATE RATIONING.

30 per Cent. Cut.

Superphosphate rationing was essential, otherwise there would be an absolute scarcity, said the Minister for Commerce (Mr. Scully) recently, when discussing the 30 per cent. reduction in the allowance to primary producers. This allowance would be determined by the manufacturers who would allow applicants 65 per cent. of the amount used during the preceding season. In addition, 5 per cent. would be kept in reserve for special cases.

## Queensland Prospects

### Crops Affected by Frost and Drought

**T**HE PAST WINTER was particularly severe, being dry and cold, advises the Queensland Department of Agriculture. Consecutive frosts were recorded right through August (a rare happening), and drought conditions have continued throughout the Spring. This will have a retarding effect on most Queensland crops, and the success of the 1942 harvest will depend to some extent on the receipt of favorable weather conditions commencing from the New Year. A comparison of the 1940-1941 crops with those estimated for 1941-1942 is as follows:—

**Pineapples:** The 1941 crop amounted to 1,431,850 cases. The 1942 Summer crop should be about 1,330,000 cases.

**Bananas:** The 1941 crop was 578,770. Owing to drought conditions a reduction to 578,000 cases is estimated for 1942.

**Citrus:** For 1942 crop Lemons, 12,000 cases. Grapefruit, 9,000 cases. Oranges, 170,000 cases. Mandarins, 128,000 cases. The use of irrigation throughout the main citrus growing areas maintains fairly regular annual crops.

**Deciduous:** Drought conditions were responsible for the setting of light to average crops. Estimate for 1942 (cases):—Apples, 180,000; Pears, 15,000; Apricots, 9,000; Peaches, 70,000;

Nectarines, 2,500; Plums, 51,500; Quinces, 600; Grapes, 250,000 half-bushel cases. The Cherry crop which has just been harvested yielded about 250 bushels.

**Tomato:** The 1941 crop was only about fifty per cent. of what it should have been, owing to adverse weather conditions. The 1942 crop is estimated at 500,000 bushels.

**Papaws:** For 1942, 288,000 bushels.

**Passionfruit:** For 1942, 17,000 bushels.

**Strawberries:** Estimated crop for 1942, 550,000 quarts plus 300 tons of berries for factory use.

The 1942 planting was disappointing owing to weather conditions. Of the factory requirement of 400 tons, only 170 tons were available for this purpose. Fruits other than those mentioned will harvest a crop for 1942, probably 15 per cent. lighter than in a normal year.

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## VICTORIA.

## Crop Prospects :: Pest and Disease Control.

Horticultural conditions prevailing in Victoria during the month of December are reviewed in a report issued by the Department of Agriculture.

The extremes of weather experienced during the month caused some considerable losses to fruit crops. Cherries and Strawberries suffered most, as they were approaching maturity when heavy rain fell early in the month. It was noticed that cracking and subsequent Brown Rot infection on Cherries was less where a spray of white oil had been applied prior to the rain. Reports from various Apple and Pear growing districts indicate that hail damage, though widespread, was not severe.

Codling Moth activity has been pronounced in Apple and Pear districts. White oil sprays appear to be effective in control and during the month many growers have attached chemical or hessian bands to the trunks of their trees as an additional preventive measure.

Precautionary measures taken for the control of Black Spot on Apples and Pears, together with drier weather later in the month seem to have been responsible for a slackening in the spread of this disease. However, considerable damage has already occurred, and where infection is present, growers should continue to use fungicide sprays if there is a recurrence of wet weather.

Apricots are now being harvested, and although Shot-Hole is more prevalent this year, quality is otherwise good. In southern districts, maturity is somewhat delayed.

After the heavy blossoming of citrus trees in northern irrigation areas, there has been a normal shedding of young fruit, and the 1942 crop is expected to be good. Harvesting of the present Valencia crop is continuing. After the severe defolia-

## VICTORIAN FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS.

Apples Estimated at 2,239,000 Cases; Pears 1,159,000; Canning Peaches 800,000. FRUIT CROPS IN VICTORIA are estimated by the Victorian Department of Agriculture as follows:—Apples (bushels), 2,239,000; Pears, 1,159,300; Apricots, 312,000; Figs, 2,000; Peaches (canning) 800,000, (early dessert) 92,000, (mid season) 97,000, (late) 16,000; Plums (European) 54,000, (Jap.) 116,000; Prunes, 43,000; Quinces, 17,000.

Details of the Apples and Pears in the several districts are as follows:—

Victorian Fruit Crop Estimate—1941-42, December, 1941.

## APPLES.

Variety.	Bendigo, Harcourt, Strathfieldsaye, etc.	Diamond Creek, Strathewen, etc.	Gippsland.	Geelong, Bacchus Marsh, Portland, etc.	Goulburn Valley.	Horsham, Quontong, Pomonal, Amphitheatre, etc.	Metropolitan.	Mornington Peninsula.	North East, Stanley, etc.	Total.
Alfriston .....	—	4,000	800	—	—	100	2,500	5,500	—	12,900
Ballarat .....	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	—	200	47,500	13,000	500	87,200
Cleopatra .....	20,000	—	—	—	—	9,000	—	1,000	100	30,100
Delicious .....	4,000	500	28,000	5,000	—	2,500	7,000	20,000	2,000	69,000
Democrat .....	1,500	200	3,500	1,000	1,000	500	4,000	15,000	3,500	30,200
Dunns .....	25,000	500	1,250	4,500	—	2,500	500	3,500	4,000	41,750
Granny Smith .....	30,000	2,500	45,000	6,000	8,000	2,000	59,000	25,000	12,500	190,000
Gravenstein .....	—	3,000	9,000	3,500	—	500	13,000	15,000	1,500	45,000
Jonathan .....	90,000	30,000	145,000	55,000	—	9,500	314,000	400,000	14,000	1,057,500
King Cole .....	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	500	10,000	10,900
London Pippin .....	12,000	10,000	7,000	1,000	—	1,500	26,000	24,000	5,000	86,500
Reinette .....	—	—	1,250	1,500	—	1,000	2,000	5,500	—	11,250
Romes .....	25,000	10,000	26,000	25,000	1,000	2,000	70,000	60,000	12,000	231,000
Rokewood .....	500	500	15,000	1,000	—	500	1,000	6,500	500	25,500
Statesman .....	1,500	5,000	10,000	500	—	2,000	20,000	9,000	2,500	50,500
Sturmer .....	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	500	5,500	—	8,000
Yates .....	1,000	1,500	60,000	4,500	—	1,000	65,000	9,000	3,500	145,500
Other Varieties—										
Dessert:										
Early .....	2,000	500	500	700	500	500	4,000	6,500	100	15,300
Midseason .....	15,000	1,000	2,500	300	500	500	4,500	1,500	2,500	28,300
Late .....	2,000	1,000	—	1,000	500	1,000	500	1,500	500	10,000
Culinary:										
Early .....	10,000	1,000	500	500	500	500	6,000	3,000	100	22,100
Midseason .....	5,000	1,000	2,500	500	500	500	3,000	1,500	500	15,000
Late .....	7,000	1,000	500	1,000	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	500	15,000
Total .....	256,500	78,200	363,700	118,500	13,000	40,800	653,500	639,000	75,800	2,239,000

Victorian Fruit Crop Estimate—1941-42 (December, 1941).

## PEARS.

Variety.	Bendigo, Harcourt, Strathfieldsaye, etc.	Diamond Creek, Strathewen, etc.	Geelong, Portland, Bacchus Marsh, Ballarat.	Gippsland.	Goulburn Valley.	Horsham, Quontong, Pomonal, Amphitheatre, etc.	Metropolitan.	Mornington Peninsula.	North East, Stanley, etc.	Total.
Beurre D'Anjou .....	—	—	—	300	—	150	4,400	400	—	5,250
Beurre Bosc .....	5,000	400	100	2,300	4,760	1,450	55,800	2,000	100	71,910
Black Achan .....	—	—	—	—	—	100	3,850	250	—	3,700
Broom Park .....	1,000	—	200	350	—	250	400	2,000	—	4,200
Glou Morceau .....	—	—	—	—	150	150	500	100	—	900
Howell .....	—	700	100	250	—	250	8,500	1,200	—	11,000
Josephine .....	12,000	100	—	950	30,550	2,000	32,100	1,100	200	79,000
Kieffer .....	—	1,200	100	2,400	—	500	5,400	4,000	100	13,700
Packhams .....	15,000	2,000	400	5,500	45,500	2,000	72,100	10,000	250	152,750
Winter Cole .....	1,000	—	—	700	100	200	13,600	2,250	100	17,950
Winter Nelis .....	5,000	—	—	150	6,250	500	26,600	350	100	38,950
W.B.C. ....	25,000	4,000	200	950	609,440	12,550	71,700	6,500	400	730,740
Other Varieties—										
Early .....	4,000	—	100	—	500	150	3,500	—	—	8,250
Midseason .....	4,000	—	200	—	1,500	250	4,700	2,500	—	13,150
Late .....	4,000	—	100	—	1,000	250	2,500	—	—	7,850
Total .....	76,000	8,400	1,500	13,850	699,750	20,750	305,150	32,650	1,250	1,159,300

The foregoing is less than the original estimate, as there were losses through hail and Black Spot. The visitations of hail in portions of the metropolitan area were particularly severe, some growers losing up to 70 per cent. of their crops; the damaged areas included Wantirna, E. Burwood, and thereabouts to Fern Tree Gully. In addition to the foregoing detailed estimates there will be a substantial quantity reduced by hail and Black Spot to "good" and lower grades.

tion which occurred on some groves, it appears that some trees will not recover.

Fumigation of citrus trees for Red Scale control has com-

menced, and ample stocks of materials for this purpose are on hand. Good crops of dried vine fruits are expected, and so far little damage has occurred from weather or disease.

The chief cause for concern in all fruit-growing areas is the serious labour shortage. Difficulties in this regard are likely to increase when the harvest season commences.

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H. LOUEY PANG & CO. PTY. LTD. (4).  
WING YOUNG & CO. (38).  
D. MENTILAY & CO. PTY. LTD. (27).  
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REGAN & KENNY (Successors to Wm. Sweeney) (33).

Office: 21 Wholesale Fruit Market, Queen St., Melbourne, Phone: F 4866.

Correspondence is invited by the Association.



## Canned Fruits News and Notes

### Goulburn Valley (Vic.) News and Notes

ERRATIC WEATHER FOR DECEMBER — APRICOT CANNING COMMENCES — YOUTH LABOUR — SHEPPARTON CAMP AN EXPERIMENT.

(By Our Correspondent.)

**C**LIMATIC CONDITIONS in the Goulburn Valley for the month of December have been most erratic.

During the first week of the month the weather was exceptionally cold, with strong south winds accompanied by rain and hailstorms. In the Kyabram district the hail caused considerable damage to the Apricot crop, while the Peaches and Pears were not so badly affected. The cold snap was followed by extremely hot weather, with temperatures from 104 to 106 in the shade.

The early varieties of Apricots are almost finished; the crop has been much lighter this season, but prices on the Melbourne market have been good and well sustained.

Canning varieties of Apricots are late, and the bulk of the crop will come in about Xmas time. The first load for the season was delivered to the Ardmona Cannery on December 19. Moor-parks are picking out light, but the Trevatts and Blenheims are carrying good crops. Pears and Peaches are coming on well.

Grave difficulties are now facing the industry owing to the war in the Far East.

Labor difficulties have become more acute, and supplies of tinsplate is one of the chief problems affecting the canning and pulping of the crop.

#### Youth Labor for Fruit Harvest.

With prospects of obtaining adequate supplies of adult labor becoming increasingly remote, orchardists will have to depend largely on juvenile labor for the forthcoming fruit harvest. Already 300 senior school-boys have volunteered as fruit pickers, and a modern camp for their accommodation will be completed at Shepparton East this week.

The camp will be under the control of Mr. E. H. Montgomery, a teacher from Geelong Grammar School. Mr. Montgomery will devote his holidays to taking care of the boys, who are drawn from a wide variety of schools throughout the State.

The location of the camp is the Central Recreation Reserve at Shepparton East. The dimensions of the dining hall are 40 feet by 26 feet, and there will be long tables which will accommodate about 100 boys at each sitting. An up-to-date kitchen with four big stoves and commodious storerooms have been installed. The floors are of concrete, and eight showers will be provided.

A loan of about 60 tents, each holding two boys, has been obtained from the Water Commission, and further tents to accommodate 300 will be available when required.

The Apricot season has already commenced, and a number of boys have arrived. Additional labor will be required for the Pears and mid-season and late Peaches.

Shepparton camp is being regarded in the nature of an experiment, and this example may be followed by the Ardmona growers later.

#### SHEPPARTON FRUIT PRE-SERVING CO. LTD.

Nett Profit of £47,253.

The directors' report, presented to the 24th annual meeting of shareholders, held in December, disclosed a nett profit for the year of £47,253. A dividend of 15 per cent. on ordinary and 6 per cent. on preference shares was recommended.

It was reported that the turnover for the year showed a substantial increase over any previous year, and the tonnage of shareholders' fruit processed by the company was a record, payments under this heading amounting to £189,139.

Large quantities of products had been supplied under contract for overseas and Australian Defence requirements.

#### ARDMONA CO-OPERATIVE REPORTS NETT PROFIT OF £16,562.

Despite a difficult trading year, Ardmona Fruit Products Co-Operative Ltd. reports a nett profit of £16,562, after making payments to growers totalling £7,131, and providing for depreciation and taxation. The nett profits for 1939 and 1940 were £5,292 and £12,056 respectively.

Fruit processed this year amounted to 7,234 tons, together with 268 tons of Apricot and Peach pulp. This exceeds the 1940 crop by 222 tons.

Fairly large stocks of fruit (mainly consisting of the balance of the British Government allocation) are on hand, but it is anticipated that these will be mostly cleared before the arrival of the new season's fruit.

#### LEETON CANNERY HAS BUSY YEAR.

Gratifying results for the 12 months' trading were reported to the shareholders of the Leeton Co-operative Cannery Ltd. at the recent annual meeting.

The Chairman of the Board (Mr. A. G. Enticknap, M.L.A.) disclosed that a profit of over £8,000 had been made after providing almost £6,000 to cover the extra £1 per ton payment on canning Clingstone Peaches.

The fulfilling of defence force orders had greatly expanded the cannery's operations, production having reached a total of 18½ million units of canned foods of all varieties, while wages and salaries paid out had increased by almost 50 per cent. It was pointed out that although the Government contracts did not provide large working margins above cost, the directors felt that the shareholders would wish this service to be rendered to the authorities.

The sum of £50,511 had been paid to the State Railways; to this must be added some thousands more representing pre-paid freights on raw materials.

Reference was made to the necessity for cheaper rail freights for inland manufacturing plants if the State Government's policy of decentralisation of industries is to be successful.

#### APPLE JUICE IN CANADA.

Increases from 128,000 gallons in 1937 to 2,000,000 gallons in 1941.

The pack of canned Apple juice in Canada for 1941 is officially estimated at 2,000,000 gallons: an increase of 500,000 gallons on last year. This is a huge jump from 1937, when the quantity was about 128,000 gallons.

#### CANNING NAVEL ORANGE JUICE.

**B**ECAUSE of the bitterness and astringency which develops in juice from Navel Oranges when it is allowed to stand exposed to air, or when pasteurised, this fruit has been little used for the manufacture of canned juice, states Mr. R. H. Higby, Research Dept., California Fruitgrowers' Exchange, in an article in the "Citrograph," of which the following is a summary.

In 1938, investigations revealed that two chemical substances are responsible for this bitterness in Navel Orange juice — limonin, which occurs in fruit of commercial maturity, and isolimonin, which is found in very immature fruit.

Since the degree of bitterness is influenced by the maturity of the fruit, tests were carried out to decide how soon Navel Oranges in the various districts were fit for canning.

No sure test has been developed to determine the suitability of fruit for canning except that of actually canning small batches of the juice and storing them at 100 deg. F. If, after five days, the juice has not become bitter, it will not develop bitterness upon further storage.

To devise means of juice extraction which would minimise the bitter-forming substance in the juice and its development during the processing, canning and storage, 100 batches of canned Navel Orange juice were prepared during the 1936, 1937 and 1938 seasons. These were stored under controlled conditions, and tested periodically. Since the bitter-forming substance is not contained in the juice, but in the centre bundle and veins of the Orange, it is not possible to completely prevent the extraction of some of the bitterness, but by the use of suitable equipment this can be greatly minimised. It was found that juice from the Navel halves was much more bitter than from the stem ends; by slicing off the end of the fruit just back of the

### "BAY VIEW" Picking Bag

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS: FOTHERINGHAM Pty. Ltd.  
118 CHARLES STREET, LAUNCESTON.  
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F. R. MELLOR  
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## CANNING NAVEL ORANGE JUICE

—(Continued).

navel formation, much bitterness could be avoided without greatly decreasing the yield of juice. The addition of enough lithium or sodium carbonate to the juice to neutralise from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the total acidity, was found to be the best buffer from a commercial point of view.

When pasteurising, heat treatment should be limited to the shortest possible time by the use of a continuous flash pasteuriser; the juice is then run into the cans hot, these are sealed, inverted for 30 seconds to sterilise the lids, then cooled rapidly. The correct pasteurisation temperature varies between 88 deg. C. and 92 deg. C. according to equipment used.

Using reasonably mature fruit and following the precautions outlined in the foregoing it is possible to prepare canned Navel Orange juice which will compare favorably with the best canned Valencia juice, both in initial flavor and in keeping quality. Samples stored at 100 deg. F. for 30 days showed some staleness of flavor, but no increase in bitterness or Navel taste. Samples held for 3½ years at 35 deg. F. are still fresh and good without bitterness or other objectionable off-flavor.

## PLUMS AND QUINCES.

## Minimum Prices Fixed.

The Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee advises

that the following minimum prices have been fixed:—

**Plums:** For canning £8/10/- per ton; non-canning (jam or pulp) £8/10/- at metropolitan factory, £7/10/- at country factory.

**Quinces:** For canning £8/10/- per ton; non-canning £7/10/- at metropolitan factory, £6/10/- at country factory.

These prices are an advance of 10/- per ton on last year's rates.

Prices have not yet been fixed for other fruits, although finality is expected shortly in connection with berries and Apricots.

## KIEFFER PEARS FOR CANNING.

Canadian Growers Receive 1d. per lb.

Kieffer Pears are used for processing in Canada.

The Ontario Farm Products Control Board states that growers and processors agreed on the 1941 price of 2 cents a lb. for Pears 2in. and up in diameter (an increase of half a cent over the previous year's price) and one and one-eighth cents for all below 2in. in diameter (an increase of one-eighth cent over 1940).—"Canadian Food Packer."

## Repatriation for Returned Soldiers

BEWARE OF OVERDOING PRIMARY INDUSTRIES.

The Editor,  
"Fruit World and Market Grower,"

Sir,

In your correspondent's notes in issue of 5/11/41 on Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, the local Member of Parliament is reported to have said, "Our irrigation works should be extended in the interests of soldiers who return from the war."

It is a certainty that irrigation must play a prominent part in Australia, if repatriation is intended. All are aware of the vast sums spent on so-called "repatriation" after the last war, all of which was not spent to the best advantage.

Some dreadful blunders were made, leading in some cases to great hardships and the loss of precious years to some returned soldiers, their wives and dependents. There is a case in point within half a dozen miles from the spot I am writing, viz., Ubobo, on the Boyne Valley line, on the Boyne Valley line, Queensland. Industry—dairying.

This must be quite one of the worst cases of muddling in regard to repatriation—resulting in severe losses. Little effort has been made over the years to remedy the conditions prevailing. The plight of these men should be brought to light. It would compare unfavorably with the treatment being given right now to Italian cane growers in this State. Certainly after the last war Australia was caught napping as regards preparation for repatriation. But this is hardly an excuse for errors made. We have, at least in the southern States, men in the Government Departments who have the knowledge necessary and ability to apply it. The efficiency shown in repatriation work was hardly up to the mark. Why? One can only surmise—political interference.

Quite. What preparations have been made this time? To put any considerable body of men on the land, especially if irrigation is contemplated, needs much thought and preparation by men who thoroughly understand the land and its problems, besides much experimental and research work to prove out possibilities in case of new or little-known industries it is suggested to introduce. To prove it is possible to make a decent living out of the same area required to do so, etc., not forgetting marketing of produce grown.

But to ask the returned soldiers to pay for the piece of land on which he is repatriated is well over the odds, seeing he has risked his life to save Australia for Australians.

But if the returned soldier is to be pushed into the ranks of

the primary producer, is it any kindness? Is it even repatriation as most of us understand it? What primary producer is earning a so-called working man's living wage, with a definite hours work per week, time and a half for over-time, etc.

The worker has improved his conditions, thanks to seizing the opportunity offered by war conditions. And the Commonwealth Prices Commission, with the cost-plus system, has given traders, importers, etc., a fair spin, as companies' balance sheets of last two years prove. Yet the application of the dairy industry for 1d. per lb. increase on local butter sales was turned down, in spite of investigations showing cost of production 1/4½ per lb.

Sooner than force the returned soldiers into the ranks of primary producers (who are nothing but drudges, if not actual slaves), would it not be fairer to give a gratuity, a life insurance policy or something similar, for, say, £500 or more if country can afford it. One can hardly put a £s.d. value on what these men are doing for us. But do not put them on the land unless they get protection.

Would it not be a good idea to start a model farm, say, to produce milk, butter, cheese, cotton, peanuts and poultry, run by experts, but the work to be done under working men's union conditions, just to see at what price they could produce, as against the price that the primary producer gets?

It might open the city housewives' eyes. Enclosed is a cutting from "California Cultivator," 4/10/41. Some of your readers might like to figure out say, how much cotton at 5½d. per lb. it takes to make a shirt, or wool, say, at 1/3, to make a suit of clothes, or their share of manufacturers.

Yours faithfully,  
W. E. MUSPRATT.  
Littlemore, Queensland.

## Producers' Co-operative Distributing Society Ltd.

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Perth, Hobart, Launceston

*The Tie That Binds*



# THE MARKET GROWER

## Onion Growing

(H. H. Orchard, R.D.A., Horticultural Adviser.)

(Continued from December Issue.)

### Seeding and Transplanting.

Preparatory to seeding or transplanting of seedlings, the soil should be worked down to a fine tilth, levelled with the harrows, and to ensure a firm seed bed, well rolled and immediately harrowed.

Growers must be guided by local conditions and varieties as to time of sowing, but probably July-August is the best time for the Hills districts. The seed is drilled in 1 in. deep in straight rows 8 in.-10 in. apart and the field then rolled. In a fortnight to 3 weeks the young plants should show up, when the surface soil is lightly stirred to provide a good mulch. When the plants are a few inches high, at the time of the first weeding, they are thinned out to 3 in.-4 in. between each plant. By direct seeding, and provided seed is sown about 24 per foot of drill, 3 lb.-4 lb. of seed per acre will be required.

Transplanting is done as soon as soil conditions and the seedlings permit, probably July-August, with spacings the same as for direct seeding. In transplanting, the quickest method is to have a marker and set out 3 rows at once. The seedlings are placed in the ground just deep enough to remain upright, and the soil firmed about the roots; deep planting is not desirable. The number of seedlings which may be planted out in the course of a day is governed by the hours worked, the method of planting, and the efficiency of the planter. A good man, however, should plant at least 4,000 in 8 hours.

Rows spaced 8 in. to 10 in. apart are capable of hand cultivation with wheel hoe and hand hoe, which is the usual method in South Australia, but where it is intended to use horse cultivation the rows will need to be 24 in.-30 in. apart.

### Cultivation.

Cultivation, as previously stated, should start as soon as the young plants appear, and shallow cultivation should be continued every 10 to 14 days until the bulbs begin to form, when it may be relaxed. This cultivation aims at the retention of a fine surface mulch, the conservation of soil moisture, and the suppression of weeds, although freedom from excessive weed growth is largely determined by the thoroughness of the preparatory treatment of the field.

The wheel hoe, which loosens the soil on both sides of the row and throws it slightly away from the plants, is a suitable cultivation implement used in conjunc-

tion with hand weeding and hoeing between the plants.

The onions should be kept growing, and if considered necessary to do so in a dry spell irrigation may be applied.

### Harvesting.

**O**NIONS TAKE FROM SIX TO SEVEN MONTHS to develop completely. As the bulbs approach maturity the stalks become weak and fall over on the ground, so that it is unnecessary to break or bend the tops to assist ripening. When the bulk of the tops have died down the crop is ready for pulling, even though some tops may still be green and standing. They are pulled by hand, several rows thrown together, and left to cure for a few days, the time depending mainly on weather conditions. To prevent scorching by the sun, bulbs should be placed on the ground with the tops up.

When grown on a small scale, the onions may be bunched and suspended from a beam in an open dry shed. Where large areas are grown the skimmer is used to lift the crop. This implement has two adjustable blades which can be set to operate at the required depth to remove the onion bulbs, and are capable of doing several acres in a day. A somewhat similar working implement, with one large blade only, is used in several southern vineyards for weeding and cultivating.

The onions should not remain in the field long enough for the outer skins to harden and peel off or the market value will be reduced. At the end of the curing, the tops of the onions are cut or twisted off close to the neck, all loose skin removed, and

the long roots cut or pulled off; an old pair of sheep shears serves very well for the purpose. Lastly, the onions should be graded according to size into table onions and picklers. All these operations are customarily done by hand. Those bulbs intended for immediate marketing may be bagged into gunny-bags without delay, while those intended for storage are usually placed in crates, second-hand Banana crates being very suitable for the purpose.

### Storage.

Onions should be stored in a dry, cool, and well-ventilated shed, loft, or other storage place, as under damp conditions they are almost certain to sprout. There are various methods of storage. The filled crates brought in from the field may be stacked to a convenient height, provided that the bottom tier of cases is raised a few inches off the ground; alternatively, the onions may be spread out to a depth of 18 in. to 24 in. on a raised wooden floor, or spread out on shelves in the storage shed, but they should never be piled deeply. Under any of these storage methods the grower bags the onions only as they are required for market.

Onions may be kept very satisfactorily in cold storage, but lack of facilities at the present time prevents much storage of this nature. In cool storage, onions may be kept in perfect condition for six months or longer, the governing factors as to the length of time being costs and market prices. Crates are most serviceable containers for cold storage. Under any method of storage it should be remembered that only sound, dry onions, of good shape and well-known keeping qualities should be used. Onions harvested during January, February, and March are those usually held in storage by growers and disposed of as opportunity offers.

### Marketing.

Onions are marketed in the gunny-bag, and every grower should see that his bags are clean and sound, and that the contents are well-graded, sound

and in good condition. On strict attention to details of this nature are reputations established and maintained, and the produce sold irrespective of the vagaries of seasons or markets. Onion growing entails considerable labor, and certainly too much to be risked in careless marketing.

### Varieties.

The popular varieties of market onions are brown or white in color, nearly globular in shape, firm and compact, with a small central stem or neck, fine skin, and mild and sweet flavor; medium-sized rather than very large onions are most in demand.

The Brown Spanish, as it is known in South Australia, is the best late onion. It is of excellent shape and appearance when well grown, the skin is a good brown color, and flesh white and solid. It carries exceptionally well, and there is no better onion for storing. The Brown Spanish comprises the bulk of the plantings in South Australia and justly deserves its popularity. It is usually harvested February-March.

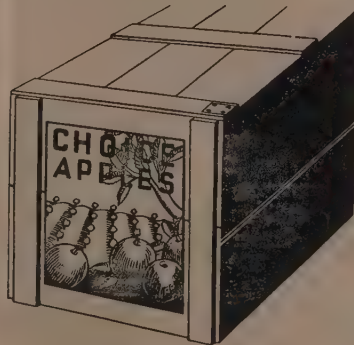
The Brown Globe, rounder in shape than Brown Spanish, is of good quality, and crops and keeps well; there is also a white strain of Globe. Golden Globe is of good shape and flavor and is one of the earliest. The Silver Skin is a small, pure white, early variety, used mainly for pickling. Odorless is a mild white variety which lacks the peculiar onion odor and is useful for salads.

None of the early varieties, harvested from October onwards, are good keepers, and accordingly, should not be stored for any length of time, but marketed soon after pulling. Generally they do well in the light sandy loams.—S.A. Jour. Agric.

### VEGETABLE CULTURE.

#### Sowing and Planting Hints.

Sow seeds or transplant seedlings of kale, broccoli, lettuce, brussels sprouts and cabbage for Winter use. The Savoy Cabbage



Good labels deserve a good paste—  
poor labels demand it

**DAVIS**  
**444**

**POWDERED ADHESIVE**  
**IS THE PASTE**

*that keeps the labels on your cases*

Davis 444 Adhesive has instant tackiness and its excellent slip enables the label to be moved easily into correct position after placing on a case. Quick drying and non staining.

All Particulars from:-

**DAVIS GELATINE Pty. Ltd. 86 King Street, MELBOURNE**

ECONOMICAL—EASILY PREPARED—EASILY APPLIED

**Davis 444 Adhesive**



(with curled leaves) has many excellent qualities. Plant seedlings of celery.

Sow seeds of carrot, parsnip, onion, radish and turnip. In warm areas sow French beans for a late crop.

Stake and tie up tomatoes, pinching off superfluous side shoots. Water deeply (by irri-

gation in preference to overhead) then stir the soil and add a mulching of decayed manure.

Pinch off the runners of pumpkins, melons, etc., to conserve strength and induce fruiting.

Plant seed or seedlings of red and silver beet.

Prepare ground for planting seeds of broad beans.

For quick returns sow seeds of mustard and cress. These mature in about three weeks. These plants are delicious for eating as salads, being rich in essential vitamins. They are excellent for sandwiches. A pinch of these seeds should be sown each week to keep up a supply throughout the year.

## PROPOSED TOMATO MARKETING BOARD.

### Poll Requested.

A Marketing of Primary Products (Tomatoes) Bill is reported to be under consideration by the Victorian Parliament. The Bill is intended to amend the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1935, of Victoria to permit of tomatoes being declared a product under the provisions of that Act, so that effect may be given to the wishes of a number of growers that a poll be taken to determine whether a Tomato Marketing Board should be established.

## TOMATO APHIDS.

### An Effective Spray.

EXPERIMENTS carried out by the Entomological Branch of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture disclose that the green aphids on Tomatoes are best controlled by spraying with nicotine sulphate in a weak (1:1:40) Bordeaux mixture at the rate of 16 fluid oz. to 40 gallons, i.e., 1 in 400.

For most infestations two or three applications at weekly intervals as soon as infestation commences will give effective control.

The Bordeaux mixture increases the efficiency of the nicotine sulphate, and at this weak strength it will not cause any spray injury. In treating for aphids the sprays must be applied thoroughly to the whole plant, as the aphids must be hit with the spray to be killed.

All Tomatoes should be wiped or dipped upon picking, in order to remove arsenical residues.

## TOMATOES IN QUEENSLAND

The Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, Brisbane, has issued a Direction published in "Queensland Producer," controlling the sale of tomatoes for twelve months commencing February 5, 1942.

When the market price of "A" grade tomatoes falls below 4/6 per half bushel case at Brisbane, 5/- at Rockhampton, 5/6 at Townsville, and 6/- at Cairns, growers in the Granite Belt are prohibited from forwarding to the markets any tomatoes of the following grades: "B"; "small" "A"; "2 inch" "A"; "2½ inch" "A."

Should any grower contravene this Direction, the Committee has the power of re-sale or confiscation of the produce. Figs.

A Direction has also been issued that the sale of Figs within the State of Queensland to any fruit canner, fruit preserver, jam or pulp manufacturer, shall be executed only by the C.O.D., Brisbane.

This Direction comes into effect on February 9, 1942, and will remain in force for 24 months.

The foregoing Directions are subject to the taking of a poll, should such a poll be demanded by the growers.



Cable Address: DAVIS, MELBOURNE.

Code: "ABC," 4th and 5th Editions.

Box, G.P.O. 148B.

## J. DAVIS PTY. LTD., Fruit Merchants

8 WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET

Consignments solicited.  
Telephone, F 3232.

One Trial Invited.

Best Prices obtained.

Prompt Advice and Payment.

Bankers: The National Bank of Australasia, 271 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Telegraphic Address: "Listeria," Melbourne.

Telephone: F 6341. Private: Win. 4535.

Codes: Bentley's A.B.C 5th Edition. **IMPORTANT TO GROWERS** Box 555D, Melbourne.  
Australia looks to you to produce and sell good fruit, but to **PRODUCE GOOD FRUIT** and have it badly sold is a reflection on your business ability. To sell well is as important as to produce well. The greatest combination that can exist beneficially is that between a painstaking fruitgrower and a painstaking salesman.  
If you have good fruit to market, you will find in the firm of **GEORGE LISTER PTY. LTD.** the service you require. Established over 50 Years.

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12 Wholesale Fruit Market, Franklin Street, Melbourne.

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Regular Supplies of  
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## D. S. LUCAS & CO.

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Growers in all States are invited to send consignments. Highest market rates and prompt settlements.

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"Growers' Interests further protected by our Fidelity Bonds."

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Established 1893.

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Value and Prompt Returns.

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Stencil or Labels on application.



# Market Notes and Prices

## VICTORIA.

**Melbourne:** Prices ruling in Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne, on January 3, 1942, were as follows:—Apples, eating, 10/- to 15/-; do., cooking, new season's, 8/- to 12/-, few higher; Apricots, 8/- to 14/-, few higher; Cherries, 3d. to 6d. per lb., few higher; Currants, Red, 5/- to 6/- doz. punnets; Oranges, Navel, 12/- to 18/-, few higher; Lemons, 8/- to 13/-, few special higher; Grapefruit, 12/- to 18/-, few higher; Gooseberries, green, 4/- doz. lb.; Raspberries, 6d. to 8d. punnet; Strawberries, 9d. to 1/3 punnet, few higher; Peaches, 6/- to 12/-, few special higher; Papaws, 12/- to 16/- double case, few higher; Plums, Jap., 3/- to 6/- half case, few higher.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

The N.S.W. State Marketing Bureau report as follows for the week ending December 31, 1941:—

Trading subsequent to the holidays was brisk on the opening day, but eased later.

There were only small stocks of Valencia Oranges available, and the market firmed appreciably, as much as 20/- per bushel being paid for a few specials. Lemons also were scarce and values advanced sharply to 14/- per bushel for choice lines.

There was a noticeable increase in supplies of cooking Apples from coastal orchards, and rates eased. A few dessert varieties were forward, and best packs sold to 18/- per bushel.

Peaches were in comparatively light supply prior to the Christmas holidays, and values were at fairly high levels. Subsequently stocks increased rapidly and there was a sharp fall in rates. At closing, small fruit was difficult to sell.

Only light stocks of Plums were on offer and rates generally were firmer.

The bulk of the Apricots available was from the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and, apart from some lots which opened up in poor condition on Monday, December 29, quality generally was satisfactory and good clearances were effected.

Demand for Cherries was somewhat restricted and values weakened.

With only relatively light supplies of Bananas available the market for this fruit was firmer and values generally were higher.

Good demand ruled for Pineapples, apart from small sizes, and prices remained fairly high for both Northern and Southern Queensland consignments.

Passionfruit from the North Coast and Queensland were plentiful and rates eased.

Mangoes were well supplied, and met a somewhat restricted demand at lower prices.

Both Queensland and local Rock Melons were on offer. Good quality lines met a satisfactory inquiry.

The Water Melons coming forward are, for the most part, only of medium to small size, and sales are slow.

Current prices were:—

**Apples:** Local cooking varieties 3/- to 10/-, dessert 6/- to 18/- per case. **Peaches:** 2/- to 8/-, few dearer. **Apricots:** 5/- to 8/-, specials higher. **Plums:** 4/- to 9/-. **Nectarines:** 5/- to 12/- per half case. **Cherries:** 4/- to 5/-, extra choice 6/-, few specials higher, per quarter case. **Bananas:** Nines and eights 19/- to 22/-, sevens 16/- to 18/-, sixes 14/- to 16/-, specials in each grade higher, ripe and inferior lower. **Pineapples:** Northern Queensland, 10/- to 18/-, Southern Queensland 10/- to 16/-. **Rock Melons:** Local 6/- to 8/-, Queensland 12/- to 16/- per tropical case. **Oranges:** Valencia, Coastal 10/- to 16/-, specials 18/-, few higher, Irrigation Area 15/- to 18/-. **Lemons:** Coastal 6/- to 14/-. **Grapefruit:** Inland 10/- to 14/-, specials to 18/- per case. **Mangoes:** 7/- to 10/-, few higher, per bushel. **Water Melons:** 6/- to 16/-, small quantity dearer, per dozen.

Patient: Doctor, can you cure me of snoring? I snore so loud that I awaken myself.

Doc.: Well, in that case I would certainly advise you to sleep in another room.

## THE VALUE OF LEMONS.

**"Sunkist" Organisation Develops Publicity Campaign Along Specific Lines.**

In California it is recognised that the versatile Lemon calls for a varied advertising campaign, and a very carefully planned Sunkist Lemon publicity programme is in operation for 1941-42.

The Lemon differs from all other fruits in its variety of uses and the effects of season on the relative importance of its uses; for instance, it is a soft drink, a remedy for colds, a laxative, a condiment, a flavoring, an alternative for vinegar, a decoration (garnish), a bleach, a spot remover, a skin conditioner, a hair rinse, etc.

For this reason, Lemons cannot be sold for all their uses simultaneously in a single advertisement, and unless advertising funds were unlimited, no one particular use could be given strong separate support. However, in preparing the Sunkist campaign, it has been found that the uses can be divided into four major product classifications:—1, Cold lemonade; 2, hot lemonade; 3, Lemon laxative; 4, foods—beauty—household uses. An elaborate publicity plan has been developed separately for each of these four "products" to convince the 30,000,000 housewives of the United States of the year-round usefulness of Lemons.

## WINE GRAPES MARKETING BOARD.

### Election of Members.

A POLL is to be taken on January 23 for the election of five producers' representatives to the Wine Grapes Marketing Board. The term of office of each of the present members for the Shires of Willimbong, Wade and Carrathool, expires on January 2.

Only those growers of wine Grapes whose names are included in the roll of producers of wine Grapes for the Shires of Willimbong, Wade and Carrathool will receive ballot papers to vote at the poll.

The regulations require that persons qualified to vote are those who have delivered to a winery not less than five tons of Grapes of all or any of the following varieties, during the year 1940 to 1941:—

Black Shiraz, White Shiraz, Grenache, Hunter River Riesling, Rhine Riesling, Pedro (including Pedro Ximenes and Pedro Rutherglen), Palamino, Madeira, Touriga, Malbeck, Frontignac, Gordo Blanco, Doradillo, Mataro, Tokay (including Tokay Rutherglen and Tokay South Australia), Culiade and Sultana.

Husband (after argument with his wife): "Well, after thinking it over I've decided to agree with you."



Licensed Farm Produce Agent

**F. CHILTON**

ESTABLISHED 1894

Fruit Commission Agent

SHIPPING NO. 56.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

PROMPT RETURNS

RELIABLE ADVICE.

Registered Address for Telegrams and Cables: "CHILTONS."

References:—Bank of N.S.W., Haymarket, Sydney, and Growers throughout Australia.

10 CITY FRUIT MARKETS, SYDNEY.

MEMBER NEW SOUTH WALES CHAMBER OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INDUSTRIES.

## The N. & A. Fruit and Produce Pty. Ltd.

LICENSED FRUIT AND PRODUCE AGENTS (No. 2253)

Member of N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries

HEAD OFFICE:

2 STEEL STREET, NEWCASTLE.

References: Bank of New South Wales.

Shipping Numbers on Application.

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Telegraphic Address: "NANDA."

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GROWERS!—Consign your Fruit to—

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## SMALLER CANADIAN APPLE, PEAR AND GRAPE CROPS.

Stone Fruits Heavier.

**1941** CANADIAN fruit crop estimates indicate a reduction in the Apple, Pear and grape crops, and heavier crops of stone fruits, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Apple crop is estimated at 3,884,200 barrels, or about 400,000 barrels less than the light 1940 crop. The current estimate places the 1941 crop as the shortest in the past ten years. The Pear crop, estimated at 555,600 bushels, is about 4 per cent. below that of the previous year and is the smallest crop since 1937. The Grape crop is expected to be slightly below the 1940 production. Stone fruits generally are estimated as heavier than the crops in 1940, with Plums and Prunes about 16 per cent. heavier, Peaches about 4 per cent., Apricots about 20 per cent., and Cherries about 18 per cent. above the production of the previous year.

## QUEENSLAND.

Pineapple Committee.

The profit and loss account (for the year ended 30/6/41) of the Pineapple Committee of the C.O.D., Brisbane, shows a profit of £206 for the year. The principal items of revenue were Pineapple levy £2,996, freights, etc., £2,373.

The main asset in the balance sheet is an amount of £40,523 invested in Queensland Canneries Pty. Ltd. On the liability side the principal items are Pineapple reserve £23,539, and cannery purchase fund £25,404. The advertising fund was shown at £2,173.

The manager tabled the cover design of the new Pineapple booklet and an advance copy of the Pineapple poster; these will cost some £700, and it was suggested that payment should be spread over a period of years.

## VICTORIA.

Wages Boards for Primary Industries?

Under section 9 of the Shops and Factories Act, Victoria, rural industries are exempt from the principle of fixing wages by means of Wages Boards.

Recently the leader of the State Labor Party moved an amendment designed to bring primary producers under the provisions of the Act. In the debate it was pointed out that crop hazards made wage fixing impossible and it was stated that in many instances employees were receiving more than the employers.

Mr. Cain's amendment was dropped on a compromise being reached, whereby the market garden and nursery industries within a 40 mile radius of Melbourne would be covered by the Act.

## SUCCESSFUL CROP AT MOOROOK.

Moorook Co-operators Ltd. have had a successful year. They handled 452 tons of dried fruit and over 19,000 bushels of citrus. Sales in the merchandise department were £9,500. After providing for all contingencies, the sum of £1,299 was distributed to growers. The chairman of directors is Mr. G. Scott; Messrs. T. G. Wachtel and J. Swansbury were re-elected to the board. The secretary is Mr. F. E. Gibson.

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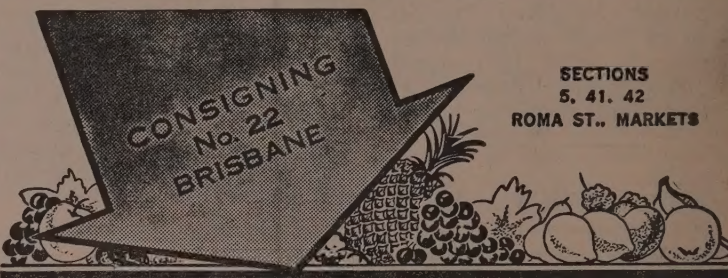
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## FRESH FRUIT CONSUMPTION IN U.S.A.

A report issued recently by the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, based on data collected by the exchange and by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, shows a steady increase in the per capita consumption of citrus fruits, a practical status quo in the consumption of most deciduous fruits, a slight increase in use of Grapes, and a big decrease in Apples.

The study is separated into four periods of five years each.

The greatest increase in citrus came in the consumption of Valencia Oranges, which grew from an average of 5.6 pounds per person in 1920-25 to 11.6 pounds in 1935-40; Grapefruit also showed a steady gain almost as great, and all citrus went up from an average of 27.2 pounds to 44.2 pounds in the same period.

Apples fell from an average of 50.9 pounds in 1920-25 to 41 pounds in 1935-40. All fruits, excepting Strawberries, showed an increase in the 1935-40 period over 1930-35 which included the most depressing years of the depression. — "California Cultivator."

[Memo.—Although on the 5 year average a decrease in Apple consumption is revealed, it is understood that the recent advertising campaigns are steadily increasing Apple consumption.—Ed., "F.W. & M.G."]

## BANANA GROWING.

Restricted Planting :: Aliens Barred.

To prevent the possibility of considerable over-production, the N.S.W. and Queensland Governments have agreed that the further extension of the Banana growing industry is not desirable. However, growers who at present have only two or three acres planted and require to plant from eight to ten acres in order to have a living area, will, according to the agreement, be permitted to increase their areas to that extent.

In future any person who wishes to enter the industry will have to obtain a permit. This is to prevent the infiltration of aliens into the Banana industry; no enemy alien is to be granted a permit.

# ARE YOU

# GRUBBING?

Previous experience had convinced me that to be really efficient a grubbing machine should have ample power and ropes that will meet the heavy demands required of them. I found that shovel and axe work is very costly either by itself or in conjunction with a machine. The machine that offered these features with a host of others, was **THE "MONKEY" GRUBBER.**

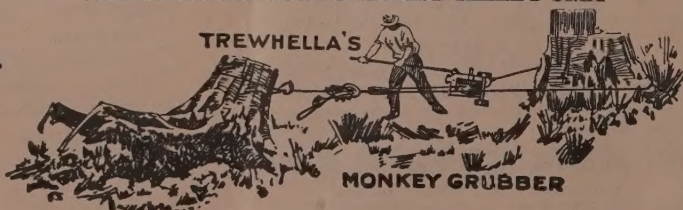
It gave me the power of 260 pairs of hands in a simple and compact form; the lever is short, so that I am able to stand firm-footed and get the full stroke. There are two speeds in the machine, as well as an automatic release that allows me to let off a strain, or as the machine will work in any position, it comes in for all jobs that would require a chain block. It is taken to the job on a pair of wheels like a barn truck, and is rigged for work in a few minutes. The ropes are in lengths that I find easy to handle, and each one is fitted with hook and loop couplings, so simple and absolutely IT for effectiveness. The makers have included a sturdy snatch block with a novel method of securing to the ropes, and also a fine type of firm gripping rope shortener. The latter makes it very easy to accommodate the lengths of rope to the tree or stump being pulled, and is quickly released from the rope. The combination of so many time and labor saving features makes the "Monkey" Grubber a superior grubbing outfit.

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and West Australia.

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# Dried Fruit Notes

## THE S.A. DRIED FRUITS BOARD.

The final meeting of the South Australian Board for the year was held on 22nd December, 1941, when an important agenda was expeditiously disposed of.

Copies of the latest amending Act providing for payment of Board fees were submitted, and the Secretary (Mr. W. N. Twiss) reported that the regulations thereunder were now before the Government.

In the matter of renewal of registrations of Packing Houses for the year 1942, forty (40) applications were submitted. The Secretary reported there were no outstanding applications.

Full consideration was given to the report of the Supervising Officer for the Irrigated Areas (Mr. H. R. Heming) on the condition of 19 Packing Houses in the Murray Valley. It was agreed to grant all applications for renewal of registrations and the Secretary was directed to notify all Packers referred to in the report of the Board's requirements in respect to the cleansing of premises and removal of 1941 season's distillery fruit.

Thirteen applications for renewal of Dealers' registrations for the year 1942 were approved—here also there were no outstanding applications.

A request from the Renmark Branch of the A.D.F.A. to provide a Supervising Grader for the season 1942 was granted.

In respect to the programme designed to improve cultural practices in the non-irrigated areas, Secretary submitted a progress report and read correspondence relating to the experimental plots in the Clare district.

Assessments of the annual contribution for the year 1941 were approved in respect to a further nine packing houses which had completed operations for the year.

The financial statement to date of meeting was received and adopted and payment of a number of accounts was passed.

On the conclusion of the meeting, the Chairman (Mr. G. A. W. Pope) said that although we were passing through anxious times, he extended Season's greetings to the members and staff and expressed the hope that the Board would be meeting in a happier atmosphere a year hence.

## WAIKERIE CO-OP. ANNUAL MEETING.

### Favorable Year.

The twenty-seventh annual general meeting of the Waikerie Co-operative Fruit Company was held recently. The chairman (Mr. C. B. Williams) referred with regret to the death of five members of the company during the year, and also reported that five employees had enlisted.

From a packing and marketing point of view, the season had been quite a favorable one, the greatest disability being the increase in the costs of materials and wages, the whole of which must be carried by the growers. The tonnage of dried fruits treated for the season was 2,033 tons, and 145,854 bushels of Oranges were packed. These figures were satisfactory and compared well with other years.

There was no ballot for members of the board of management, the retiring members, Messrs. C. B. Williams, J. B. Murdoch and F. R. Francis being elected unopposed for a further two years.

## 1941 DRIED FRUITS.

### Crop Sold.

Lexias Record Pack :: Sultanas and Currants Lighter.

**T**HE ENTIRE 1941 PACK (83,490 tons) of Australian dried fruit is reported to have been sold.

The United Kingdom was our best buyer, taking 33,150 tons; Canada purchased 20,100 tons; N.Z. 6,150 tons, and other overseas countries bought 2,025 tons; 114 tons of Currants and 22 tons of Sultanas were sent to the United States this year.

The 1941 output of Lexias (10,749 tons) was a record for Australia. The Sultana crop (52,122 tons) was 9,913 tons less than last year; the currant crop was also lighter, being 16,825 tons compared with 24,791 tons in 1940.

## PRUNE BREAD.

A use suggested for surplus or discard Prunes is to use them in bread. The Prune moisture permeates the whole of the bread, giving it a popular flavor and a nice brown color. The following formula for Prune bread has been prepared by the Australian Dried Fruits Association:—

	For 90-95 1 lb. loaves.
Flour	100% = 50 lb.
Salt	2% = 1 lb.
Sugar	2% = 1 lb.
Fat	2% = 1 lb.
Yeast	1.4% = 11 oz.
Yeast Food	0.33% = 2½ oz.
Prunes, pitted	40.0% = 20 lb.
Liquor, variable	58.5% = 3 gallons (approx.)

Prunes are pitted and coarsely minced. Work in Prunes towards end of mixing. Finish 78-80 deg. F. After 4 hours fermentation scale and round mould. Use fine wholemeal or flour which has been slightly browned in the oven for dusting flour. This will overcome dusting streaks. Give medium full proof. Bake as for raisin. Give raisin wash after baking.

# PAPAWS

## Their Nutritional Value

**R**ESearch studies made by the Queensland Nutrition Council at the Department of Physiology of the University of Queensland showed that fruits and vegetables differed quite a lot as regards the Vitamin C they contained. Vitamin C is one of the vitamins that the body needs to be healthy, and ripe Papaw was found to be particularly rich in this.

### An Acclimatised Tree.

Introduced from Central America, where it is known as the "Papaya," or "mamai" (father and mother) tree, according to the sex of the plant, the Papaw gradually became acclimatised and now thrives on the coastal areas of Queensland and northern N.S.W.

### Male and Female Trees.

Papaw trees grow from seeds. The tree is a small one, seldom exceeding twenty feet in height, is of spongy texture and is usually hollow in the middle, resembling a Bamboo. It is practically branchless, and is surmounted by a crown of large palmate leaves, at the base of which the fruit is produced.

The trees are sexed. The male tree flowers profusely, bearing flowers at the end of long stems which hang down and suspend vertically any fruit it forms. This fruit is of no commercial value.

The female tree bears its flowers and fruit at the base of the stem of each leaf. The fruit is often so thick on the stem of the tree that many of the Papaws are crushed as they develop and ripen in a misshapen condition.

### Cultivation.

The Papaw tree, being of tropical origin, is particularly liable to damage from frost, and must be grown in positions sheltered from heavy winds and frost.

Seeds are planted in Spring and early Autumn and are transplanted to the field when from 6 to 12 inches high. Two or three seedlings are planted to each stool to make allowance for the cutting out of male trees, and only one tree is allowed to bear fruit. Given suitable growing conditions the young female plant will at times commence to bear fruit within two feet of the ground.

Trees will bear in approximately twelve months, and although their commercial bearing life is short, seldom exceeding four years, the actual weight of fruit produced per tree is high.

The crop usually commences to mature in April, and continues heavily until Christmas, with light supplies available through January. The Papaw has thick yellow flesh, with a small cavity in the centre, which usually contains a number of black seeds. The skin is very thin and particularly delicate when the fruit is fully ripe. This accounts for so many of the ripe Papaws showing blemishes, which, however, do not detract from the eating quality of the fruit.

Earlier this year an intensive Papaw publicity campaign was undertaken by the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, Brisbane. A free booklet was issued containing delicious recipes for Papaw salads, desserts, jams, chutneys, sauces, etc.

# Poultry Notes

"Returned Digger," Redcliffs, Vic., writes he intends to add poultry-keeping as a sideline to his fruitgrowing, and wishes to learn of best conditions under which to rear chicks that will live and lay, also under what scheme to provide for the hens.

**Answer:** If you have a water channel passing through your property, build portable houses, place them on channel bank, facing the east, this provides for perfect drainage, put some green boughs or rushes on top of roof to keep place cool and supply bedding (pine needles) as the weather is nearly always fine in your district, let the chicks and mothers out early in Summer time, and after sunrise in Winter. Leave door open in day time and close securely at night.

Feed crumbly mash in mornings mixed with milk, if possible. Midday, crushed grain and again last thing, and after

a month old the same feeding as the hens, which is whole grain.

Hens do not need more than crumbly morning mash and mixed whole grain for supper.

Hens and chicks can all drink at the channel and roam the orchard picking up many insect pests, greenstuff and grits. Provide perches for both chicks and adults, for the sooner chicks perch the better. When irrigation is finished, houses can be removed to orchard, but kept near to channels, removing from place to place often, when the droppings can be ploughed in.

Chicks reared by hens, unlike brooder chicks, follow the hens to roost and are no trouble in this respect. But remember, that parent stock must be prolific layers of stamina, no matter what the breed. Leghorns will probably suit your climate for egg production, better than the heavier varieties.



# Seasonable Orchard Notes

(By J. L. Provan, B.Agr.Sc., Senior Horticultural Instructor,  
Victorian Department of Agriculture.)

IT IS PROBABLE that there will be a shortage of fruit packers throughout Victoria during the current season. The Department of Agriculture is attempting to meet this situation by the formation of packing classes in each of the principal Apple and Pear-growing districts. Each of these classes will be of a week's duration, and applications are being invited from persons who desire to learn this work. There is no charge for tuition, and material will be provided. Applicants should forward their names and addresses to the Director, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Gardens, Melbourne, C.2, and state whether they

have had any previous fruit packing experience.

Ethylene coloring chambers for citrus fruits, and also cool stores, frequently become contaminated with mould spores. In some cases the walls of these buildings become a mass of mould growth. One of the most effective methods of overcoming this trouble is to wash the walls with 1 lb. of Shirlan W.S. in 10 gallons of hot water, and then paint the walls annually with either Shirlan A.G. in a water-casein type of paint, or in calso-mines and lime washes. An alternative is Shirlan W.S. used at the rate of 1 lb. to 10 gallons of prepared water paint.

In northern Victorian districts, some Passionfruit will be harvested toward the end of the month, and because of the hot, dry conditions usually prevalent in January, the fruit should be harvested early in the morning, and immediately protected from heat and wind. A covering of wet sacks while in the packing shed will reduce the amount of shrivelling which normally occurs before it reaches the consumer. Dipping freshly picked fruit in a wax emulsion is also a very good method to prevent shrivelling. Free charts for packing Passionfruit in four different kinds of cases are available on application to the Department of Agriculture. Growers should remember that an attractive pack aids selling and ensures highest prices.

## Budding Stone Fruit Trees.

Orchardists desirous of re-working Peaches, Apricots,

Cherries, Plums, and Almonds may bud these trees during January, provided suitable wood is available on the trees to be re-worked. If not, grafting in the Spring may be used.

## Controlling Citrus Scale.

Citrus growers should watch closely for the development of Red Scale infestation. This insect pest develops very quickly during the hot Summer months, and trees which in the early part of the season have very little infection may be very seriously infested toward the end of the season. Growers have the choice of either fumigation with cyanide, or white oil spraying. Liquid cyanide may be used, or some form of calcium cyanide dust. It is likely that this season more liquid cyanide will be used for the control of Red Scale, because of the difficulty of obtaining other forms of cyanide. If white oil sprays are employed, the correct concentration and a generous application to the trees in a thorough manner are essential if good results are to be obtained. The treatment also of host plants in close proximity to citrus groves is necessary. These plants are a constant source of infection to the trees, and very frequently nullify the grower's efforts at commercial control.

## Manuring.

On the light soil types where difficulty is experienced in establishing cover crops or where weed growth is poor, consideration should be given to nitrogenous manure of the dried blood or blood and bone manure types. In purchasing these manures, it is very necessary to work out the unit value in order to make sure that the price asked for the manure is not in excess of its commercial value.

## ROOT CROPS FOR PIGS.

Suitable root crops are a big factor in the successful raising of pigs.

These should be fed to the pigs on the paddock system, which permits the animals to do some of their own harvesting, and also suits their natural inclination to graze and search for roots.

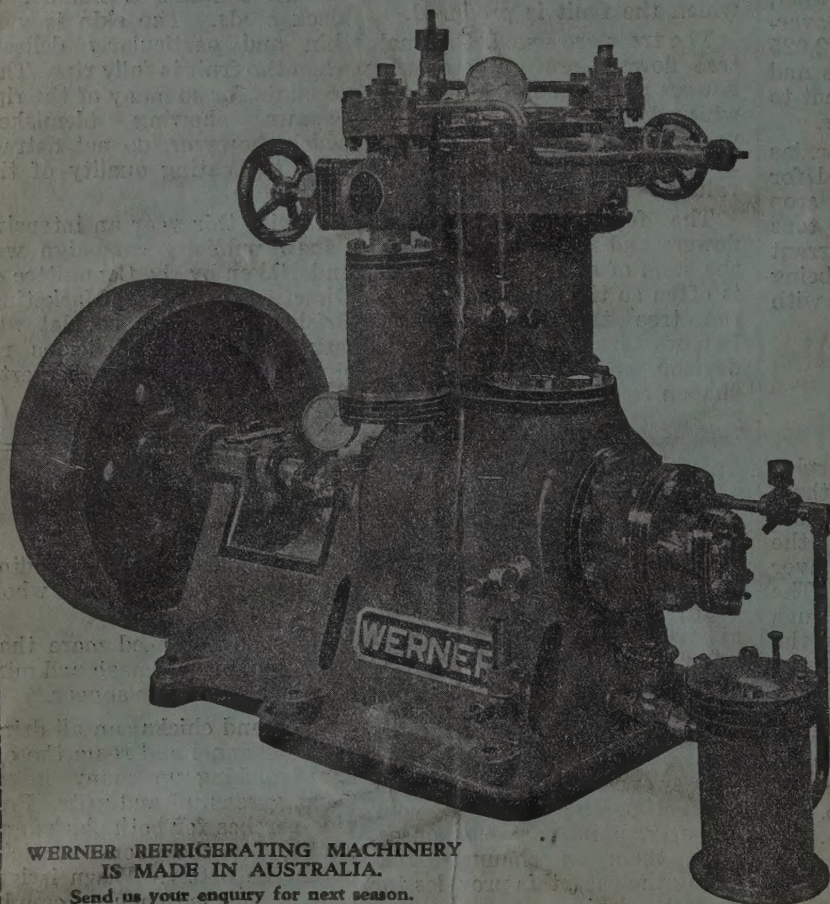
Sweet potatoes are regarded by many pig raisers as the ideal root feed. Swede turnips, mangel wurzels and certain varieties of sugar beet are also recommended.

Arrowroot is a good carry-over crop, and where the soil is less suitable for sweet potatoes, cassava, in certain varieties, is a useful standby. Experiments by the Queensland Dept. of Agriculture have also shown satisfactory results with Belgian field carrots. Jerusalem artichokes are recommended: these do well in deep loamy or sandy soil rich in humus and with plenty of moisture. Onions are unsuitable for pig feeding.

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